The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

Col. Stimson's Exposition of U. S. Policy in Far East

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(By the Review's Harbin Correspondent)

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1936 VOLUME 78, NUMBER 11

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GOOD-WILL PREVAILS AFTER THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS

GANGSTERS manage to place a good-sized blot on America's escutcheon, but their prevalence is not nearly so great as devotees of the movies and readers of sensational newspapers may imagine. In fact, during the past few years, as a result of the activities of the "G" men it is probably correct to say that there are more bandit leaders behind U.S. prison bars at present than are operating in the field. Their numbers have also been considerably decimated a the result of their trying out conclusions against the machine guns of the aforesaid "G" men, not to speak of the casualties which have resulted from battles in the ranks of the gangsters themselves. The old saw about their being honor among thieves is only true up until they fall out among themselves—which, in the end they usually do, and then the fireworks begin. It is to be noted that gangsters in the United States are nearly all members of the underworld. The political gangster as he is known in Europe, and also in some countries of Asia, is unknown in the United States. Political assassinations, such as have been carried out by Hitler and Stalin in Europe, are entirely unknown in the United States. In fact assassinations for political reasons are extremely rare in America. The killing of Huey Long in Louisiana some time back was the deed of a relative. The recent Presidential election in the United States was the most bitterly fought in the history of the country, yet, whatever faults the American people have, they have the good sense not to carry their political battles beyond the polling booth. The beaten candidate, Landon, the backsliding "Al" Smith, and all the others who espoused the losing cause, united in saying that it was the duty of all Americans, now that the majority had spoken, to work together in loyal support of the chosen candidates and support the Government; that is the American spirit. Among the larger countries of the world, America and Britain are practically the only two in which the populace and the leaders are animated

by this sensible principle. Incidentally it may be stated that America and England preserve more than any other of the large countries the spirit of democracy and the freedon of the individual. Enemies of the capitalistic system—Socialists, Anarchists, Communists, all of them—are faced here with a *fact* that no amount of argument can overcome. The two greatest commercial and capitalistic countries in the world are practically the only ones that have been able to retain their sanity in a semi-crazed world. When the people speak the defeated adversaries take their medicine like men and hope for no other "revenge" than that they may have better luck at the polls next time. It never enters their heads to annihilate their opponents with bullets, and yet that is exactly what has happened not infrequently not only in Europe, but also in Asia. We recommend the American idea to the politicians of the world in general.

JAPAN GRABS CHINA'S FOOD SUPPLIES

THE "certain country" referred to in Chinese press reports as buying huge quantities of rice, cereals and other foodstuffs from China is, of course, Dai Nippon. The motive is not hard to discover because in the event of a Sino-Japanese war, Japan's armies must be fed.

Chinese military authorities are reluctant to reveal any information of a military nature but one well-known Chinese economist in Shanghai estimated that there is only about six months supply of foodstuffs available, whereas a war between China and Japan may last several years—General Han Fu-chu used the figure "two or three years".

Nanking is expected to announce new regulations placing an embargo, complete or partial, on exports of foodstuffs to foreign countries. Many provincial and district authorities already have placed export embargoes on shipments to Shanghai and other ports due to the danger of shortage. Granaries are reported to be springing up everywhere in the interior where the war will be fought. Storage of food supplies in Shanghai-most vulnerable of all cities south of the Yellow River, would be too dangerous.

It is a strange time to talk about a food shortage in China when the country enjoyed the greatest crops in history, but the authorities are looking into the future. Famines come with heart-breaking regularity in this country and this year's surplus might easily be wiped out next year.

The Kiangsu and Chekiang authorities were the first to place an export embargo on the shipment of rice to Shanghai and several large shipments were held up by their orders. Other provinces have followed suit and the results are disrupting the normal flow of commerce throughout the country. Merchants and traders are deeply concerned over the present and the future.

Huge shipments of rice, cereals, wheat and other foodstuffs have been sent to Tientsin where they were loaded aboard vessels for Japan. *The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury* on Nov. 2, reported that 3,000,000 piculs of rice had been sent to North China for trans-shipment to Japan.

Japan does not need these supplies because of any existing shortage in her own country. Accurate reports to date show that the Japanese rice crop this year amounted to 62 million koku, or 310,000,000 bushels this year, an increase of 25,000,000 bushels over last year. Japan's wheat crop for 1936 is estimated at 46,900,000 bushels, a decrease of 2,600,000 bushels as compared with last year, but still a good crop. Grain supplies in the Orient, including Japan and Manchuria, are better than for many years, and there is no reason, other than military why Japan should "raid" China's granaries in the manner she has been doing.

A Chinese agricultural expert estimated six months supply of rice and cereals in China but another foreign economist said China has sufficient supplies to last until next autumn. Even if this is so, still the Chinese Government must look further into the future.

Without adequate food reserves in the interior, the Chinese army and populace would be fighting hunger as well as the Japanese soldiers in the event of war, as it is conceivable that the Japanese Navy could enforce an effective blockade of all Chinese ports.

Even in a good crop year, as 1935, China must import large quantities of rice. Last year, a total of 21,436,486 bushels of rice were imported as compared with only 108,613 bushels exported. Wheat imports totalled 8,612,965 piculs, flour 844,080 piculs, making the total wheat imports, 9,827,469 piculs.

The Chinese rice crop this year is estimated at approximately 50,000,000 tons, an increase of 7,000,000 short tons over last year. The wheat crop is estimated at 800,000,000 bushels, an increase of 70,000,000 bushels over 1935. The value of the four chief Chinese crops in 1936 is estimated at more than one billion dollars, a huge figure. Even under such favorable conditions, China must import rice, wheat, flour, cotton and other supplies.

When the Japanese set out on a policy of draining China of her own supplies, the situation could easily become serious.

Soaring food prices are also causing grave concern to the authorities and the people. Price increases at this time will not benefit the farmer as the crops already have left the farm and are in the hands of the middle-men and speculators.

The hardship imposed upon the working masses is very severe and the Government is planning measures to check further advances.

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Col. Henry L. Stimson as an Exponent of American Policy in the Far East*

IT is probably correct to state that no book or declaration affecting the interests of China or American policy toward China, in the past dozen years has attracted the attention which has been accorded to Colonel Henry L. Stimson's recent book dealing with the Far Eastern crisis. Every newspaper in China has published references to the book, based chiefly on *United Press* messages telegraphed to this part of the world when it was first published early in September. The fact that the book came out while the Institute of Pacific Relations was holding its Biennial Conference at Yosemite, Cal., and, even more important the fact that Japan chose this particular time for making fresh demands on China—all helped to give the book prominence in China, the country to which Col. Stimson pays chief attention. One of the leading Chinese papers, *Ta Kung Pao,* translated the entire book and printed it serially in its columns. We are also publishing elsewhere in this issue a full review and analysis of the book which was written by a well-known Chinese observer, our object being to obtain a genuine Chinese viewpoint not only on Colonel Stimson's statements but also on the subject of American policy toward China generally.

The fact that Colonel Stimson served as Secretary of State under the preceding Republican Administration of President Herbert Hoover, makes his analysis of the situation in the Far East and exposition of American policy of very great significance from the standpoint of America's fundamental interests and relations with Far Eastern countries at the present time. It should be understood, however, that the book, although written by a cabinet officer in the preceding Republican Administration, is distinctly not a campaign document having domestic political objectives.

Colonel Stimson was born in New York City and received his education at Yale with a law degree from Harvard. He also has an Ll. D. from St. Andrews University, Scotland. After his admission to the Bar he joined the law firm of Root and Clark in New York City, the senior member of which was Elihu Root, another Secretary of State, whose record in that office and also as an attorney was one of the most brilliant in American history. Aside from this circumstance Secretary Stimson's first direct contact with international issues in the Far East was when he served as Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Taft from May, 1911 to March, 1913, an important period just preceding the outbreak of the World War. In 1927 he was sent to Nicaragua to make an investigation and later to the Philippine Islands as Governor General. Here he acquired first-hand experience in handling problems intimately concerned with the relations of Occidentals and Orientals in this sphere of world activities. He went directly from the office of Governor General of the Philippines to the office of Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Hoover, and served in that position for a period of four years. He was Chairman of the American delegation to the London Naval Conference in 1930, and again acted as Chairman of the American delegation to the Disarmament Conference in 1932. He served with the American forces in France, during the Great War, retiring with the rank of colonel.

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British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, failed to cooperate with the United States has never been adequately explained, but it has been strongly hinted that Simon's policy was largely motivated by financial interests in England, which looked benevolently upon Japanese aggression on the continent. Tory political interests in England also felt that Japanese activities would result in the establishment of a "bulwark against Communism", a point which the Japanese always emphasized in their propaganda activities in America and Europe at the time.

But while Anglo-American relations were somewhat over-emphasized in the original reports, this does not constitute the chief theme of Col. Stimson's book, which covers the whole issue of American fundamental policies in the Far East. Discussing specifically American policies toward China, he stated, "Our relations in the Orient had served to give the United States a standing in Chinese eyes which was different from that held by any other country."

The significance of the book from the standpoint of Chinese interest is covered in the review by Prof. Liang, but there is an even larger significance in Col. Stimson's exposition of American policy from the standpoint of the average American who is interested, materially or otherwise in the events now taking place in the Far East. For example Col. Stimson declared, "Several European powers have far larger commercial and territorial interests in China than we, but geographically they are remote; we are adjacent. They are in a sense absentee landlords; we, a neighbor. The repercussions which are possible in a modernization of the Far East can directly affect us in ways which would not affect them. The Pacific Ocean is no longer a barrier but a means of communication. That there was a fundamental difference in the viewpoint of our country toward China from that of even those of the European nations whose normal attitude toward government and international relations is most similar to ours, was forced upon my attention continually through the long drawn out diplomatic efforts."

Referring specifically to that indefinable element in American psychology which produced a different viewpoint toward China than that held by European nations, Colonel Stimson said, "The American feeling as to the Far East which gradually gathered force and influenced the attitude of our Government in connection with the Sino-Japanese crisis was in character not unlike the feeling of those elements of the British people who expressed themselves so forcibly in the national plebiscite concerning cooperation with the League of Nations which was held in England in June 1935. This recent British viewpoint on the League has been described as representing a deep-seated instinctive feeling of the British democracy. Such a description might well fit the character of Amercan feeling toward stability and fairplay in the Far East. It is not measured by the volume of our trade nor by a desire to extend our commerce. We are near enough to Oriental peoples to have felt the impact of their immigration. We have had to defend ourselves vigorously against that impact. Sometimes we have done so by methods which have seemed to them to be harsh and irritating, but by that same token it is demonstrated that we recognize that they are near enough to and sufficiently in our world to make it important that international relations in the Far East shall be upon the basis of stability. Japan's attack on China was of interest to the American people because it was an attack upon the fundamental basis of collective action in the modern world—fidelity to treaty obligations—but because it was also a destructive assault upon the good relations which must exist between neighbor nations if order and stability are to be preserved in the North Pacific . . . The intrusion into that world of a militaristic adventure on the part of a nation as throughly armed as Japan was a shock to us of the same nature as the exploitation by rearmed Germany of one of her European neighbors would be to Great Britain."

Referring specifically to China Col. Stimson said that the future of this country constituted one of the great problems of the ages, "but one thing is clear, China must develop in her own way. She cannot be dominated or driven by outside forces into an alien or undesired form of evolution. Here is the most persistent national culture in the world. Forty centuries have demonstrated that fact. Also the essentially peaceful character of her domestic and internal culture is now the main stabilizing factor of Asia. Its loss would be a blow which would directly affect the peace of her neighbors including America. It would be a very short-sighted policy if this loss should come through a disregard of its treaty obligations by the American Government. Thus Americans who think that all that is necessary to solve the Manchurian problem is for the United States and Japan to patch up a *modus vivendi* which would be agreeable to Japan forget this far more important underlying problem of China. At the present moment no agreement or arrangement which would be consented to by Japan would be other than destructive and repugnant to China."

In order to reestablish American friendly relations with Japan it is necessary, in Colonel Stimson's opinion:

1. That it must not involve the sacrifice of our friendship with China.
2. It must not involve the cynical abandonment of treaties which are important to our own development along with the rest of the world.

It is necessary for one to read Colonel Stimson's book in its entirety to obtain a clear picture of his discussion of the fundamental policies of the United States in Asia, but sufficient has been quoted

above to indicate that, despite a present "stand-offishness", it would be impossible for political expedency to bring about a situation which could cause the United States to abandon her interests in the welfare of the four hundred millions of China. While certain pacifist organizations in the United States, some under Japanese or Soviet influence have advocated that it would better for the United States to lose its entire trade and material interests in the Orient rather than have a war, it is obvious that this does not represent real American policy or sentiment, and can have little or no bearing on the final outcome.

The argument now being put forward by Japanese spokesmen that American trade in China is not worthwhile and should be abandoned are fallacious. The complete loss of our trade with this country would not have any material effect upon the feelings of the American people with respect to their relations with the people of China.

No American of intelligence disputes the fact that Japan is the strongest power in Asia, and barring a war or domestic revolution, should for a long time to come, exercise a dominating influence in this sphere, but this does not mean that Japan will be given a free hand to exploit weaker nations for her own selfish purposes of ultimate world domination. As pointed out by Colonel Stimson, it is here that we see the fundamental difference between American policy and what the Japanese describe as their "Monroe Doctrine in Asia." He said, "To liken the aggressive policy now being pursued by Japan under the name of 'Monroe Doctrine in Asia' to that bulwark of local independence and self-government among South American republics, which was provided by the announcement in 1823 of the American doctrine, should be fantastic enough to be seen through by any impartial observer." In other words, while the American policy under the Monroe Doctrine has been to give South American republics the fullest possible opportunity for self-development without interference by European nations, the Japanese doctrine, as indicated by her activities since 1931, has had an exactly opposite effect. The Japanese conception of the Monroe Doctrine is to exclude competitors while providing for her own exclusive exploitation of these nations for her own self-aggrandisement.

Many short-sighted persons have argued, since Mussolini's decree annexing Ethiopia, that altruism in international relations has ceased to exist and that security based upon treaty agreements has come to be regarded as one of the futilities of an era which followed a disastrous world war. In the light of what has happened since 1931 it is now generally realized that the so-called "Mukden incident," of the night of September 18, 1931 set in motion a train of world developments which have resulted in the discarding of compromise and cooperation among nations for the common good in favor of a policy of force designed not for protective purposes but for openly acknowledged aggression upon weaker and less fortunate nations. Japan's actions in China, Mussolini's actions in Africa and Hitler's openly announced policies of aggrandizement of the Reich through military force have had a direct bearing on the future international policies of the United States. This has resulted, as indicated in a recent editorial article in the *New Republic* (N. Y.) in a feeling in certain circles in the United States that it may become necessary to abandon the Open Door as signalized in the declarations of Secretary of State Stimson and revert to a policy of recognition of territorial gains made by resort to force. Reference was made to statements appearing in the *Christian Science Monitor* allegedly reflecting the views of high Washington officialdom that Mussolini's activities in Africa differed from Japan's action in China's northeastern provinces and at present in North China. Regarding this point, the *New Republic* declared:

> "The issue with regard to future American policy is fundamental. Does this nation maintain in all honesty its adherence to a foreign policy based on the Pact of Paris? The present adminstration has insisted that it does. The Stimson doctrine is simply a logical, an inevtable, corollary of the Pact of Paris. The pact pledges that 'the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflcts, of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among' its signatories 'shall never be sought except by pacfic means.' The Stimson doctrine—avoiding the pitfalls implicit in any attempt to support such a pledge of peace by threat of war under any guise—lays down the principle that this nation will not recognize 'any situation, treaty or agreement' brought to pass by defiance of this pledge. If the United States means to continue in honest adherence to the pact, it must continue to adhere to the principles of the Stimson doctrine. If it does not continue to stand by the Stimson doctrine, it must be prepared to have its adherence to the pact regarded as a dead letter."

With reference to the Far East, any tendency on the part of the United States to recognize the legitimacy of Mussolini's new Italian Empire would be regarded as equivalent to recognition of the legitimacy of Japan's conquest of Manchuria and continuing policy of military aggression in North China and Inner-Mongolia. Such a development in American policy would be taken as evidence that the United States was now ready to accept the legitimacy of resort to force as a means of solving the innumerable problems of the Far East which are certain to arise in the not distant future. And this suggests a further point, that if the United States is compelled by circumstances of world developments to abandon its past policies of non-recognition of territorial gains by force of arms, and is compelled to arm herself, then the situation will settle down to a competition in the production of implements of war with the ultimate victory to that nation possessing the greatest wealth of economic resources combined with technical skill and ingenuity for the application of those resources in the struggle for world domination.

A Leading Statesman's View of the Far Eastern Crisis*

BY HUBERT S. LIANG

That the *Ta Kung Pao*, one of China's leading newspapers sees fit to order by air mail from the United States a copy of Mr. Stimson's "The Far Eastern Crisis" and have it translated in its entirety for publication in that paper in serial installments is but one of the indications of the great importance which is attached to the book and of the unusually eager interest with which the book is received in this part of the world. And when one finishes reading it as did the present reviewer he is bound to admit that this importance and this interest are thoroughly justified . . .

In these days of hard cynicism and of wanton disregard of international obligations it is exceedingly refreshing to read a book which still places such overwhelming emphasis upon right as against might, upon world order as against world anarchy. For the United States of America Mr. Stimson's book serves as an eloquent testimony that in that country where the philosophy of "splendid isolation" is being preached far and wide by the so-called political realists and mercenary propagandists there are still public men such as Mr. Stimson who perceive the interdependence of nations, who hold fast to their high and noble ideals and who see far ahead and think of international relationships in infinitely greater and more important terms than just the "almighty dollar."

The whole book is divided into five parts. The first four parts are devoted to a lucid exposition of the Far Eastern problem, its origins and the fundamental issues involved, which is followed by a vivid recital of the events which marked Japan's invasion of Manchuria, the attack on Shanghai, and the setting up of the puppet state of "Manchukuo," thus in swift order dealing a fatal blow at China's territorial integrity and with it the whole structure of treaties and pacts which the powers, including Japan herself, had signed to keep peace in the Far East and the world. Of particular interest is Mr. Stimson's explanation of the negotiations which led up to the formulation of the now famous Non-Recognition Doctrine or more properly the Stimson Doctrine of Non-Recognition. In following through these negotiations with the author one cannot escape the impression that had there been more courageous, far-sighted, and competent leadership than what was exhibited by Sir John Simon, British Foreign Minister during those critical days, the situation not only in the Far East but also in Europe might be entirely different from what it is today!

American Policy in the Far East

The fifth and concluding part of the book is by far the most important, and deserves careful study and serious consideration. In it Mr. Stimson speaks convincingly and with impelling authority about the fundamental bases of American policy toward the Far East.

"During the foregoing controversy between China and Japan," he writes, "the two main purposes of the American government may be described as follows:

"First: The purpose of preserving our future relations with China by adequately fulfilling our obligations to that country under enlightened treaties entered into by our government.

"Second: The purpose of preserving from destruction the foundations of a system of cooperative action for the preservation of peace which had been established under certain post-war multilateral treaties to two of which we were parties.

"These two purposes have sometimes been criticised as being idealistic and as transcending the usual objectives of diplomatic action, such as the preservation of commercial rights. I am quite ready to face such criticism. Even in normal times a Foreign Minister must never permit his vision of the future permanent welfare of his country to become obscured by the pressure of immediate interests. But in times like the present, when new developments are rapidly taking place in the world and crises are arising almost every day which may enormously affect the long-distance future, the danger of a narrow vision and a short-range objective is greatly increased . . . .

"Japan's attack upon China is September, 1931, was of interest to the American people not only because it was an attack upon the fundamental basis of collective action in the modern world-fidelity to treaty obligations—but because it was also a destructive assult upon the good relations which must exist between neighbor nations if order and stability are to be preserved in the North Pacific. In other words, the shock to our interest in collective fidelity was much accentuated because the trouble was in our part of the world. The intrusion into that world of a militaristic adventure on the part of a nation as thoroughly armed as Japan, and the recrudescence of theories of colonial markets which so far as the Western Hemisphere is concerned, had passed away with the colonial power of Spain, was a shock to us of the same nature as the exploitation by a rearmed Germany of one of her European neighbors would be to Great Britain. In passing, I may observe that this analogy will serve as an explanation to European readers of the difference between the so-called 'Japanese Monroe Doctrine' and the original American doctrine. To liken the aggressive policy now being pushed by Japan under the name of the 'Monroe Doctrine in Asia' to that defensive bulwark of local independence and self-government among the South American republics which was provided by the announcement in 1823 of the American doctrine, should be fantastic enough to be seen through by any impartial observer.

China's Future—the Great Problem of the Ages

"The future of China is one of the great problems of the ages. But one thing is clear—she must develop in her own way. She cannot be dominated or driven by outside force into an alien or undesired form of evolution. Hers is the most persistent national culture in the world. Forty centuries have demonstrated that fact. Also the essentially peaceful character of her domestic and internal culture is now the main stablizing factor of Asia. Its loss would be a blow which would directly affect the peace of her neighbors, including America. It would be a very short-sighted policy if that loss should come through a disregard of its treaty obligations by the American government.

"Those Americans who think that all that is necessary to solve the Manchurian problem is for the United States and Japan to patch up a modus vivendi which will be agreeable to Japan, forget this far more important underlying problem of China. At the present moment no agreement or arrangement which would be consented to by Japan would be other than destructive and repugnant to China.

"Before the ultimate solution of this problem is arrived at, we may be faced with an intermediate period of stress and storm. This, however, is not a necessarily hopeless attitude or view, nor is it inconsistent with the ultimate development of American friendship with Japan. But the elements of such friendship necessarily are (1) that it must not involve the sacrifice of our friendship with China, and (2) that it must not involve the cynical abandonment of treaties which are important to our own development along with the rest of the world."

Finally Mr. Stimson expresses the belief or hope that sanity and reasonableness will be restored in Japan's relations with the outside world only when "the moderate elements of her population who are now under terroristic restraint again come into their own." The question, then, is how best and how effectively and speedily this can be brought about?

Judicious in spirit, impartial in judgment and far-sighted in vision "The Far Eastern Crisis" is unquestionably a most outstanding book for all time. It is a product of deep conviction and thorough consideration of a man who has to his record a long and distinguished career in statesmanship. Authoritative and well-documented, the book is absolutely indispensable to students of world affairs and to those who wish to have a sound grasp of the fundamental issues involved in the Far Eastern crisis which is entering its most acute and onminous stage.

**The Far Eastern Crisis, Recollections and Observations, by Henry L. Stimson. Published under the auspices of Council of Foreign Relations by Harpers, New York, 1936. 293 pages, including appendix and index.*

Japanese Object to Issue of "Special Passports" by Chinese

The Chinese Government has no intention to reduce the number of localities in this country open to international trade, a spokesman for the Waichiaopu told *Domei* in Nanking Nov. 6. He pointed out that a time when relations between Japan and China were delicate, the Nanking government did not propose to create further difficulties. "The reported intention of this government to reduce the number of localities opened to trade by our own initiative is not based on fact," he said. A *Domei* message from Tokyo in this connection stated that the intention of the Chinese authorities to permit the continued residence of aliens at various ports by issuing them special passports, was not viewed favorably in Tokyo as such documents could be made to last only for a month and so worded as to make its owner liable to expulsion at any time and therefore would offer no guarantee.

Japanese to Oppose "Closing of China 'Open' Ports"

Japan will steadfastly oppose Chinese attempts to close 12 of the 31 towns, opened to international trade by Imperial or presidential decree, a Foreign Office spokesman said in Tokyo, Nov. 6. This statement was made in reply to newspapermen's questions regarding the Japanese government's attitude towards the reported intention of the Nanking authorities to close some of the international marts established by China at her own initiative. The spokesman averred that the various localities in China where aliens are permitted to reside and to trade were set aside by the Chinese authorities so as to prevent foreigners from taking up domicile indiscriminately anywhere in the country.

New Southwest Regime Gives Liberty to Press

Recognizing that the press is the best liaison between the public and the government, the military authorities in Canton have established cordial relations with local newspapers and press associations in contrast with the steam-roller method of the former Southwest regime, according to Prof. F. K. Wu, writing in the *Canton Daily Sun*.

Madrid Temporarily Spared, as Rebels Wish to Preserve City

PARTLY due to the fact that the rebel forces attacking Madrid wish to preserve the city as much as possible so that when they finally capture it they will not have a shambles but a valuable property, the capture of the Spanish Capital, which seemed imminent last week, has not yet taken place. Within the city, the militia, disheartened by the flight of the Premier and other members of the Government, retired to the center of the city after delivering effective counter-attacks. In retreating, they left piles of dead and wounded in the suburbs, as well as quantities of unused war material. Russian tanks, according to a Portuguese newspaper correspondent, which were supposed to be helping the defenders were in the rear of the troops instead of in front.

A rebel broadcast from Sevilla Nov. 10 claimed that the nationalists have practically surrounded El Escorial, near Madrid, and are ready to charge any moment the leftist forces entrenched in the historic place, where the tombs of Spanish kings are situated. The report added that the insurgents fortified the right bank of the Manzanares River, after having captured the Caceres railway station, a hospital and the University site. The final attack against Madrid would be launched from these points, it was said.

Every citizen of Madrid is to be mobilized for street fighting, according to instructions issued by the Government militia, in the event of the Nationalists entering the capital. These instructions include:

(1) Every inhabitant must be provided with bottles of petrol, which must be lighted and flung from the roof-tops against the invaders.

(2) All persons belonging to the so-called "fifth or Fascist column" still remaining in the capital must be immediately annihilated.

(3) Civilians must organize street fighting and assist in digging trenches and in barricading buildings.

(6) The inhabitants must convert all houses into fortressess, which they must defend at all costs.

International War Veterans Chose Special Committee at Rome Conference

At a meeting attended by representatives of ex-servicemen from fourteen nations invited by the Italian war veterans organizations on the occasion of the opening of a home for war victims, it was decided to form an international committee of war veterans. This proposal was made by the leader of the German delegation, the Duke of Coburg, after the president of the Italian war victims association, Signor Decroix, had made a moving appeal to all ex-solidiers to do everything in their power to avoid another war.

Latest U. S. Destroyers Capable of 36.5 Knots

The 1,500-ton destroyer which was launched in September of last year, was formally commissioned Nov. 3. The vessel, whose keel was laid down in June 1934, carries five five-inch guns and eight 21-inch torpedo tubes and is capable of development 36.5 knots.

Chief of U.S. Staff Urges Bigger Reserve of Officers

Expansion of military training in the United States and the increase of Reserve officers from 100,000 to 220,000 was recommended by the Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, Gen. Malin Craig Nov. 8.

Conscription Law Foreshadowed in Britain

The difficulty of obtaining sufficient recruits for the Army, which has been apparent in recent years, will lead to the introduction of a form of compulsory military service in England, according to a sensational statement made by the London *Daily Herald*, Nov. 5 which claims good authority for stating that two bills have already been drawn up by the War Office. One of these proposes a kind of compulsory service in the Territorial Army, while the second provides for soldiers who have served in the Regular Army for 12 years being assured employment in the civil service on completion of their term.

Italy to Join in Wide Anti-Semitic Campaign

The newspapers publish a report from Paris that during the Berlin negotiations of the German fascists with Ciano an agreement was reached, according to which Italy must in the near future join in a wide anti-semitic campaign of a pogrom nature, for which fascist Germany has become notorious.

British Government Refuses to Suspend Jewish Immigration into Palestine

The British Colonial Secretary declared in the House of Commons Nov. 6 that the Government had decided that a temporary suspension of Jewish immigration into Palestine, during the Commission's investigations, would not be justified either on economic or on any other grounds. The Government, he added, approved the decision reached by the High Commissioner for Palestine, to limit immigration certificates to 1,800 for six months. This figure, he explained, was not much lower than that of the previous six months. The present moderate estimate of Palestinian capacity to absorb Jewish immigration, he concluded, will remain in operation until recommendations are issued by the Commission of Enquiry.

The Arab Higher Committee Nov. 8 reaffirmed its decision to boycott the Royal Commission. Sir Arthur Wauchope, the High Commissioner for Palestine, is understood to have informed Arab leaders that the Government's immigration policy could not be changed. The Committee issued a manifesto addressed to Arabs, urging them not to co-operate with the Royal Commission because of the Government's refusal to suspend Jewish immigration and the granting of new permits.

Anglo-Italian Trade Pact Signed—Commercial Exchanges and Payments Resumed

A trade agreement between Great Britain and Italy was signed Nov. 6 at the Italian Foreign Office in Rome by Sir Eric Drummond, the British Ambassador, on behalf of Britain, and by Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Foreign Minister, on behalf of Italy. The agreement, which will come into effect on Nov. 16, provides for a resumption of commercial exchanges and payments between the two countries and the gradual liquidation of arrearsof commercial and other debts.

Arms Supply to China Monopolized by Britain and France, Japanese Say

A Shanghai message to the *Tokyo Asahi* stated that the Powers' competition in selling arms to China has become more severe of late as General Chiang Kai-shek, showing determination to promote armaments for protection of China's sovereignty and unification of the country, is seeking to improve the equipment of the Central Army and expansion of the air force. According to reliable information Vickers of Britain and a French armament firm concluded an agreement in September at Paris with a view to monopolizing the supply of arms to China. The purpose of the agreement is to exclude the United States, Germany, Italy, etc. from the China market. It is said that these two companies have reached an understanding with the Nanking Government providing (1) that the two companies do not supply arms to any party in China other than the Central Army and (2) he Nanking Government is not to purchase arms from any party other than the two companies. To cope with the situation the Remington Company of the United States, it was stated, has dispatched its representatives to Nanking and Canton to participate in the arms supplying war. The Krupp Company of Germany is desperately engaged in selling guns, while Italy is continuing its activities with the Navy.

China Leads in Purchase of Arms from America

According to statistics released by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce Nov. 7, China was America's biggest customer for arms and munitions in the month of October, her total purchases amounting to U.S. $306,000.

New Ginling College Infirmary Formally Dedicated at Nanking

The new infirmary presented to Ginling College as a memorial to T. K. Yen by his four daughters, Mrs. Wu Hsien of Peiping and Mrs. T. T. Lee of Nanking, who are graduates of Ginling, Mrs. C. Kuangson Young of Shanghai, and Mrs. V. C. Kuo, also of Shanghai, was dedicated at Nanking Nov. 6 as a part of the Founders' Day exercises.

Dr. James K. Shen of the Central Hospital made the main address. The infirmary was officially presented to Ginling College by Mrs. C. Kuangson Young on behalf of the four sisters. Dr. Wu Yi-fang, President of Ginling College, accepted the gift on behalf of the college with words of appreciation and gratitude for the generosity of the donors.

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, President of Yenching University, was the principal speaker at the Founders Day exercises.

Dr. Wu Yi-fang, President of Ginling College, returned to Nanking after an absence of more than six months, in time to attend the exercises. She was given an enthusiastic welcome by a delegation of student and faculty members.

Sino-Japanese Talks May Be Suspended Due to Deadlock Over Major Issues; Suiyuan Situation Critical

HIGH LIGHTS IN THE EVENTS OF THE WEEK:

1. **Chang and Kawagoe Fail to Reach Complete Accord in Seventh Meeting.**
2. **Discussion of Major Sino-Japanese Issues to Be Shelved at Present.**
3. **30,000 Manchukuo and Mongol Irregulars Ready to Invade Suiyuan.**
4. **General Fu Tso-yi Intensifies Preparations Against Bandit Attack.**
5. **General Sung Cheh-yuan Reaffirms Patriotism in Statement on Policy.**
6. **Anti-Smuggling Bureau Starts to Function In Tientsin.**
7. **General Chiang Reported Reshuffling Heads of Central China Provinces.**
8. **Rumor of Kung Resignation Denied by High Finance Ministry Official.**

Failure of Gen. Chang Chun, Foreign Minister, and Ambassador Shigeru Kawagoe to reach complete agreement on the bases for a fundamental readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations was revealed in a communique issued by the Japanese Embassy immediately after their 2½-hour meeting in the afternoon of Nov. 10, according to *Domei*. "Although the two officials found some grounds for agreement, they could reach no final conclusion," the Embassy's communique said.

General Chang Chun and Mr. Kawagoe held their seventh meeting to discuss Sino-Japanese differences Nov. 10, reported *Reuters*. An official statement by the Chinese authorities says that during the interview General Chang Chun firmly maintained the previous position of the Chinese Government. As an outcome of the discussion, the views of the parties seem to have come slightly closer, although no conclusive results have been obtained. As the Chinese Government firmly adheres to its original stand and the Japanese point of view is similarly reported to be unchanged, no progress on the major issues was reached, although it was conceded that a settlement of minor issues was possible. While Japanese circles in Nanking deny the report that Mr. Kawagoe may shortly return to Japan, it is considered likely that he may return in the near future to Shanghai, from which city he has been absent for two months.

NEGOTIATIONS MAY BE SUSPENDED OWING TO DEAD-LOCK OVER MAJOR ISSUES

A Tokyo report Nov. 5 to the effect that the present series of Sino-Japanese negotiations will be temporarily concluded sometime next week has aroused considerable interest among political circles in Nanking. It was generally felt in the Capital that the two important issues concerning joint-Sino-Japanese defense against Communism and marking off North China as a special area will have to be shelved; otherwise the result would be a headlong rupture of the current negotiations.

Reports are current in Tokyo that the present series of Sino-Japanese talks will be brought to a temporary conclusion in the near future. The two important issues of joint defense against communists and North China status, which prove the stumbling block in the Nanking pourparlers, will probably be left unsettled for discussion in a future date.

Speculation is rife in political circles regarding the forthcoming conversations for readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations, according to a *Reuters* report Nov. 5. Chinese officials hesitate to offer any comment since they maintain that the outcome of the conversations will depend entirely on the attitude of the Japanese Government. It was generally believed by the Chinese that an early agreement was unlikely, since the views of the two governments on major Sino-Japanese issues were "still not in complete accord". If Japan insist on China's acceptance of the origina demands, no immediate solution is anticipated by the Chinese. If, however, there is any modification of these demands, or if Japan will take up first only those issues whose solution is more probable, some progress may be achieved at the coming interview.

The Chinese Government has no intention to reduce the number of localities in this country open to international trade, a spokesman of the Waichiaopu told *Domei* at Nov. 6. He pointed out that at a time when relations between Japan and China were delicate, the Nanking government did not propose to create further difficulties.

Owing to urgent duties in connection with the present Sino-Japanese negotiations, Hsu Shih-ying, Chinese Ambassador to Japan, who intended to return to pay his respects to the late Marshal Tuan Chi-jui at Shanghai,has decided to postpone his home leave. However, Mr. Hsu is preparing to making a flying visit to Shanghai as soon as the present crisis is over.

30,000 MONGOL IRREGULARS READY TO LAUNCH ATTACK ON SUIYUAN

Several engagements occurred on the northern Suiyuan front Nov. 9 when Mongol troops attacked the Chinese lines from the direction of Pailingmiao, according to Chinese reports quoted by *Reuters* Nov. 10. The attackers, whose object apparently was to test the strength of the Suiyuan defences, were repulsed. The combined Manchukuo and Mongol invading forces at the disposal of Li Shou-hsin, Wang Ying and Tso Shih-hai are estimated to number 30,000. They are assisted by several tanks and armoured cars. The situation along the border is tense and critical, but it seems certain that the Suiyuan troops will fight with determination to check the invasion.

Conferences believed to have had an important bearing on the future of Suiyuan, which is threatened with invasion by "Manchukuo" forces and Mongol irregulars, are reported to have taken place in Tientsin, according to a *Reuters* report. General Tseng Yen-yi, a subordinate of General Fu Tso-yi, head of the Suiyuan provincial government, is stated to have gone there to confer with General Sung Cheh-yuan on the situation. General Pao Yuen-ching, an army commander under Prince Teh, is also reported to have visited Tientsin with Wang Ying, the leader of the Mongol irregulars in Western Chahar, to discuss the position with the Japanese military authorities.

A fleet of 20 Japanese airplanes stationed at Dolonor, eastern Chahar, reconnoiter eastern and northern Suiyuan, and Alashan in Ninghsia province, daily. Aerodromes have been erected at Changpei, northern Charhar, Shangtu and Paocheng, western Charhar, and Pailingmiao, northern Suiyuan, according to a *Kuo Min* telegram. A Tientsin message reports that Wang Ying, the bandit leader, and Pao Yueh-ching, Commander of the Mongolian troops, called on Lieut.-General Tashiro, Commander of the Japanese Forces in North China, Nov. 9. The two rebels also called on Liu Kuei-tang, the notorious bandit leader of Shantung, regarding the reorganization of the latter's bandits for subversive activities in Charhar.

As a result of a series of conferences, the Japanese Kwantung Army has formulated the following plan for the campaign against the Chinese troops in Suiyuan, according to a *Hawlien* message Nov. 9.

(1) If the Chinese in troops Hopei, Chahar, and Shansi give assistance to the Suiyuan troops in the impending warfare, the Japanese Garrison in Tientsin will become the main Japanese operating force, with Tientsin and Peiping as the battlefields,

(2) If only Shansi and Suiyuan troops engage in the fighting with the Manchurian and Mongolian troops in North Chahar, the Japanese Garrison in Tientsin will only keep a close watch on developments in Suiyuan as well as troop movements in Hopei and Chahar. It has further been decided that the Mongolian and Manchurian troops will try to adopt guellira war tactics,

(3) It is hoped that the present warfare will be localized in Suiyuan. Only after the smooth advance of the Manchurian and Mongolian troops in Suiyuan, will action be taken in Hopei and Chahar.

SUIYUAN AUTHORITIES INTENSIFY PREPARATIONS TO RESIST INVASION

The authorities of Suiyuan province have intensified their preparations to resist invasion as the movements of Manchukuo and Mongol troops in Chahar and northern Suiyuan grow more threatening, stated a *Reuter* report Nov. 8. High Chinese officials and Mongol leaders loyal to the Chinese Government conferred Nov. 7 with General Fu Tso-yi, Governor of Suiyuan, at Kweihua and signified their approval of a vigorous defensive policy. The Suiyuan provincial troops on the Chahar-Suiyuan border are now firmly entrenched, well equipped and apparently quite capable of resisting the invading forces provided the latter are not stiffened by Japanese. These forces consist of Manchukuo troops under Li Shou-hsin, the Manchukuo "general," and Mongols under Wang Ying and other chieftains, who have been moving men, munitions, and supplies westwards through Chahar for several weeks.

Prompt action and adequate preparations on the part of the Suiyuan provincial authorities are responsible for the complete failure of the recent attack against Taolin and Hsinho in eastern Suiyuan by the irregulars under Wang Ying, Li Shou-hsin and Chin Chia-shan, according to a *Central News* report. The invaders have retreated to Shangtu where they are planning for another invasion. It is believed that the irregulars will abandon their original plan to enter Suiyuan from the east but will invade from the north by way of Pailingmiao.

Prince Ah, Vice-Chairman of the Suiyuan Mongolian Political Council, who, accompanied by his wife and a 12-year-old son, is paying his first visit to Central China, representing the Mongols to attend the 50th birthday celebrations of General Chiang Kai-shek, arrived at Hangchow Nov. 6 on a sight seeing trip. Questioned about the situation in Suiyuan, Prince Ah pledged his support to the Central Government and declared that he would do everything within his power to protect the Chinchi Banner a stratigic point along the Yellow River.

Because of the serious situation on the Suiyuan-Chahar border, Prince Ah, who return to Nanking Nov. 10 following a brief visit to Hangchow and Shanghai, left for Peiping Nov. 13 en route to Suiyuan where he will personally direct the Mongol forces to cooperate with General Fu Tso-yi's soldiers in defending the province. He has decided to cancel his proposed trip to Loyang where he had planned to seek an interview with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

Following the lead of the Peiping Student Union, more than 200 students of the National Normal University have telegraphed to the National Government urging it to carry out the resolution adopted at the Second Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang to the effect that the National Government should do its utmost to safeguard the territorial and administrative integrity of China. Students in other universities are contemplating similar telegrams to the National Government.

TAIYUAN INCIDENT SETTLED WITH JAPANESE VACATING DISPUTED HOUSE

The Sino-Japanese incident which arose in Taiyuan recently as the result of the forcible occupation of a Chinese-owned house by a Japanese named Tanaka has been amicably settled, according to a *Kuo Min* report. The Japanese posted a statement on the door of the house (No. 4 An-Ssu Street) Nov. 7 to the following effect: "Thanks to the just attitude adopted by the (Shansi) Provincial Government, the question concerning the house has been amicably settled." It is learnt that the Shansi Provincial High Court has ordered the landlord to pay a sum of $219.30 to the Japanese as compensation for the repairs effected, including painting of the walls.

Several Japanese have been found taking pictures and making geographical sketches in Taikoo, about 100 li south of Taiyuan. They were stopped by policement there, according to a *Central News* report. Another group of Japanese engaged in similar activities were also discovered at Mangtzeshan on the Shansi-Hopei border where they were checked by the local authorities.

Current reports that the Japanese authorities are planning to establish special service organs at Loyang and Sian and police offices at Fengtai and Paoting were denied by Col. Imai, Japanese Military Attache Nov. 6.

GEN. SUNG REAFFIRMS PATRIOTISM IN STATEMENT ON POLICY

General Sung Cheh-yuan, Chairman of the Hopei and Chahar Political Council, issued a statement to the press Nov. 10 vigorously defending his policy and refuting recent rumors that it had undergone a change. He reaffirmed his patriotism, and declared that his contributions to the welfare of the country were above-board and open to unbiassed cirticism. He also emphasized that arrangements made in various matters did not affect the sovereignty of the country. The agreement for through air traffic between North China and Manchuria, General Sung declared, marked the conclusion of negotiations initiated in consequence of the Tangku Truce, while other economic arrangements had been made on a basis of mutual prosperity. In this connection he had consistently maintained that all such arrangements must be made through experts. Realization of the Shihchiachwang Railway and Tangku harbor projects would be gradual, and the same would apply to the re-opening of the Lungyen mines. General Sung urged co-operation between all patriots, and emphasized that the future of China depended upon the sense of responsibility of the Chinese people. China's existence as an independent country would never be at stake, he added, unless the Chinese abandoned the task of maintaining their independence; and the future of North China could be regarded in the same light.

"I shall never have the heart to see the country perish," declares General Sung Cheh-yuan in a press interview at Tientsin Nov. 10. "I am not willing to be a Shih Ke-fa (a statesman who perished with the last emperor of the Ming Dynasty when it was ousted by the Ching Dynasty) or a Wen Tien-hsiang (a statesman who perished with the last emperor of the Sung Dynasty when it was ousted by the Yuan Dynasty)," General Sung added, "as their deaths did not help the nation."

"Nor am I willing to be a Hung Cheng-chou or a Wu San-kwei (two statesmen of the Ming Dynasty who surrendered to the Ching Dynasty). I will, however, follow the example of Kuo Tzu-i (a statesman of the Tang Dynasty who suppressed the revolt of the notorious An Lu-shan) and Tseng Kuo-fan (well-known statesman of the Ching Dynasty who suppressed the Taiping Rebellion)." In conclusion, General Sung expressed appreciation for the moral support he has always received from General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, in coping with the northern situation.

GENERALS SUNG AND TASHIRO CONFER ON NORTH CHINA ISSUES

Views regarding the present situation in Hopei and Chahar were exchanged between Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, Chairman of the Hopei and Chahar Political Council, and Lieut.-Gen. Tashiro, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in North China, at a dinner party given by the latter Nov. 9.

In a written reply to the inquiries of press representatives, General Sung Cheh-yuan stated that his meetings with Lieut.-General Tashiro, and Mr. Hirouchi, Japanese Consul-General at Tientsin, are purely social; no discussions on any serious issues were made. All questions relating to the economic development of North China and capital for such development are being studied by the Chinese and Japanese authorities, and will be made public upon the formulation of concrete measures.

Chinese sources report that Japanese capitalists are unwilling to invest in the economic development of North China under the auspices of the Hsin Chung Co., a subsidiary of the South Manchuria Railway Company formed for the purpose of pushing the economic exploitation of North China. Lieutenant-General Tashiro and General Sung Cheh-yuan are reported to have been discussing in Tientsin the construction of a harbor at Tangku, the development of the Lungyen iron mines and conservancy work in the Hai River. They are stated to have decided on a general principle that capital for all these projects should be jointly subscribed by Chinese and Japanese financiers.

Survey work on the projected Tientsin-Shihchiachwang Railway has already been started, declared Chen Chueh-sheng, Managing-Director of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway, Nov. 2. Mr. Chen states that both the capital and material for the construction of the Railway have been well provided for, without revealing their source, it is generally presumed that the Peining Railway will supply them. Concerning the Huitung Air Company Mr. Chen said that he believed the operation of through air traffic would begin very soon.

A group of about 20 officers will be detailed by the headquarters of the Japanese Garrison in Tientsin to observe the maneuvers of the Twenty-Ninth Army to be staged south of Peiping Nov. 11 to 15 under the personal supervision of Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, *Domei* learned Nov. 9.

ANTI-SMUGGLING BUREAU STARTS TO FUNCTION IN TIENTSIN

The anti-smuggling bureau, which was moved from Nanking to Tientsin recently in accordance with a decision reached between the Ministry of Finance and the Customs authorities, started to function in Tientsin Nov. 2. According to Li Tung-hun, Deputy Inspector of the Bureau, the office was removed from the capital because of the serious smuggling situation in the North. To establish the bureau in Tientsin would enable it to co-operate more fully with the railway authorities. Mr. Li stated that branches of the bureau have been established in Peiping, Yangtsun, Shihchiachwang, Sinhsiang, Chengchow, Hsuchang, Hankow, Tehchow, Tsinan, Yenchow, Hsuhcow, Pengpu and Pukow and have already started to function. Mr. Li declared that the anti-smuggling bureau will confine its activities mainly along the railways and all preventive measures on the sea coast will still be in the hands of the Customs authorities.

FOOCHOW POLICE BATTLES FORMOSAN SMUGGLERS

Formosan smugglers, headed by a Japanese, were involved in a serious clash with Chinese police in Foochow Nov. 9, when they attempted forcibly to recover contraband woollen goods seized by the Customs authorities, according to *Reuters*. The police resisted their efforts and drove them off, but later the smugglers surrounded the house of the Commissioner of Customs, E. T. Williams, an American, and endeavoured to intimidate him into releasing the goods. An ugly situation, in which Mr. Williams' personal safety might well have been endangered, was on the point of developing when, at the request of the local American authorities, the Japanese consul intervened and persuaded the men to disperse. The Customs authorities strongly commend the conduct of the police, which is believed to foreshadow a stronger anti-smuggling policy by the local Chinese authorities.

The Japanese vessel *Kwang Shou Maru* was seized by a Chinese customs crusier Nov. 9 near Yen Erh Island off Tsingtao when the crew attempted to smuggle a consignment of 410 bags of sugar

and 20 bales of artificial silk into the port. The contraband goods were confiscated and the three Japanese and four Korean members of the crew were handed over to the Japanese consular authorities.

Following his recent visits to Hangchow, where he conferred with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, and to Nanking, Gen. Han Fu-chu, Chairman of Shantung, has agreed to revive Kuomintang organizations in his province and has notified the Japanese authorities to this effect. In Hopei, a movement for the revival of the Kuomintang is also vigorously under way, reported *Shanghai Nichi-Nichi*, Nov. 9.

The moot question of the collection of the income tax in the North was finally settled Nov. 10 when it was learned that the Hopei and Chahar authorities have agreed to the enforcement of the new levy in the two provinces, including the two municipalities of Peiping and Tientsin. The date for the actual enforcement of the income tax law, however, remains unfixed pending a decision of the Executive Yuan.

Notices were sent out Nov. 1 to the effect that the headquarters of peace preservation for North Hopei were inaugurated on Oct. 26. General Shih Yu-shan, Commander of Peace Preservation Corps of North Hopei, has decided to establish his headquarters temporarily in the Chungnan Hai pending the withdrawal of the 29th Army which now occupies the building at Huang Ssu, in the northern suburbs of Peiping, where the headquarters will finally be established.

The Hopei-Chahar Political Council announced Nov. 6 the appointment of Li Shih-hao and Chang Shih-chao as additional members of the Council. The appointment of Mr. Li to the Council has already been approved by the National Government but that of Mr. Chang remains to be confirmed. Mr. Li, who holds the Chairmanship of the Economic Commission of the Council, is at present in Shanghai. Mr. Chang is Chairman of the Law Codification Commission of the Council. He assumed this post last week.

Tung Kang, former Minister of Justice in the Peking Government, has been appointed a member of the Codification Commission of the Hopei-Chahar Council. Mr. Tung was two weeks ago involved in a motor-car accident and is still in hospital recuperating from his slight injuries.

RINGLEADERS IN TIENTSIN PLOT DENY GUILT DESPITE STRONG EVIDENCE

Chin Hsin-chai, alleged ringleader of a gang in Tientsin, and two other suspects who were arrested in the French Concession in Tientsin on Nov. 4, were handed over Nov. 5 to the Chinese Public Safety Bureau. Cross-examined by Col. Cheng Hsi-hsien, director of the bureau, Chin denied he had been engineering plots calculated to disturb the peace and order in Tientsin. However, strong evidence of his subversive activities has been found by the police.

JAPANESE POPULATION IN PEIPING INCREASES

According to the latest census taken by the Japanese consular police, the Japanese population there is on the increase. The results of the census are as follows:

	Families	*Persons*
Japanese	30	1,813
Koreans	955	2,605
Formosans	18	61
Total	1,003	4,479

Gen. CHIANG REPORTED RESHUFFLING HEADS OF CENTRAL CHINA PROVINCES

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is reported to have decided to transfer Gen. Huang Shao-hsiung, present Chairman of Chekiang, to the chairmanship of Hupeh in succession to the late Gen. Yang Yung-tai. Chu Chia-hua, former Miniter of Communications, will succeed to the Chekiang chairmanship, reported *Shanghai Nippo* Nov. 10. Gen. Ho Chien, Chairman of Hunan, and Gen. Liu Chen-hua, Chairman of Anhwei, will both be removed from their posts, it is further reported. Gen. Liu Chien-hsiu, a member of the Hunan Provincial Government, will replace Gen. Ho Chien. The name of the successor of Gen. Liu Chen-hua, who is at present seriously ill, is not yet known.

In support of the statement recently issued by cultural associations in Peiping, the educational, industrial and other workers in Shanghai are ready to issue a similar statement in the near future, according to *Hwa Mei Wan Pao*, Nov. 9. Already 1,630 persons have put their signatures on this statement and as soon as a total of 100,000 persons have signed, the statement will be issued.

The four mainpoints of the statement are:

(1) The Government should mobilize the forces of the country for the strengthening of national defense,

(2) All Japanese demands should be rejected, and the Tangku and Shanghai truce agreements should be abolished. Steps should be taken to suppress smuggling and abolish the bogus East Hopei regime,

(3) The Government should make public all the details of the negotiations with Japan, and

(4) If the diplomatic negotiations fail, the Government must consider the time has come for the final sacrifice and declare war on Japan.

RUMORS OF KUNG RESIGNATION DENIED BY FINANCE MINISTRY OFFICIAL

Rumors current in Shanghai that Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance who is now on leave of absence because of indisposition, is seeking to resign his post, were entirely groundless, the *Central News Agency* learned from reliable sources Nov. 6. Dr. Kung, according to Mr. Jabin Hsu, Director of the General Affairs Department of the Ministry of Finance, has recovered from his recent indisposition and is scheduled to cancel his leave shortly. However, he added, the Finance Minister has not yet decided when to return to Nanking to resume his duties.. A later report says that Dr. Kung has taken the advice of his doctor to take further rest pending complete recovery.

Upons summons of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, Chen Li-fu, C.E.C. member, who recently attended the State Burial of the late Hu Han-min, left Canton for Loyang Nov. 6 aboard a Douglas plane.

NANKING HONORS MARSHAL TUAN CHI-JUI WITH STATE FUNERAL

In recognition of his distinguished service in the founding of the Chinese Republic, the Standing Committee of the C.E.C. at a regular meeting Nov. 5 decided that a state funeral will be held for the late Marshal Tuan Chi-jui. The proposal for the signal honor for Marshal Tuan was submitted jointly by General Chiang Kai-shek, General Feng Yu-hsiang, Yu Yu-jen, Chu Cheng and Ting Wei-fen. Marshal Tuan's remains will be buried in Peiping.

HO CHIEN DENIES REORGANIZATION OF HUNAN PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Rumors to the effect that the Hunan Provincial Government was shortly to be reorganized were categorically denied by Gen. Ho Chien, chairman of Hunan, Nov. 10. Gen. Ho, who recently visited Nanking in connection with the presentation ceremony of fighting planes in honor of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's 50th birthday, emphatically declared that these reports were entirely without foundation.

Jen Chu-chien, director of the Land Survey Bureau, has been appointed Mayor of Tsinan to succeed Wen Cheng-lieh, it was officially announced at Tsinan. Mr. Wen has been appointed high adviser to the Shantung provincial Government.

Lieut.-Gen. Chang Jen-min was appointed Nov. 9 as the new Suprintendent of Customs at Wuchow, Kwangsi, at the instructions of Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance. He succeeds Huan Meng-nien who has been named to another post.

Mrs. Chen Ming-shu, wife of the exiled leader of the abortive Fukien revolt of 1933, quietly returned to China, allegedly to pave way for the pardon of her husband, the *Shnaghai Nippo* reported Nov. 4. General Chen, the *daily* said, left Russia for Paris in July on his way back to China. Upon his return, he is expected to play a major part in strengthening "the anti-Japanese popular front."

NANKING APPROVES SINO-LATVIAN AMITY TREATY

The Sino-Latvian Treaty of Amity, which was signed in London on July 25 by Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and Charles Zarine, Latvian Minister in London, on behalf of their respective Governments, was ratified by the Legislative Yuan at its weekly session Nov. 6. The treaty was ratified by the Latvian Government early in August.

"China Daily Herald" Issues Special Anniversary Edition

The *China Daily Herald*, which is a daily newspaper published in Shanghai in the English and Russian languages, has issued a special illustrated supplement depicting the progress of Soviet Russia. It was published to celebrate the 19th anniversary of the October Revolution. Only a cursory persual of this very creditable publication is necessary to impress one with the fact that great industrial progress has been made in Russia under the Soviet regime. The main article is entitled "A Country of Unlimited Possibilities"—a claim which the rest of the world is undoubtedly day by day more and more coming to realize is quite justified.

S.M.R. Extends Activities into South China

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟長泳

IN a previous discussion (see *The Review* dated Oct. 17), we pointed out that the S.M.R. (South Manchuria Railway) has now extended its activities into North China, and that the S.M.R. Company will repeat its activities in the territory south of the Great Wall, exactly in the way they did in Manchuria previously, and with exactly the same objective, namely to conquer the whole of North China.

What is true of North China is also true of South China. A close study of the situation will reveal to us that not only "the gates along the Great Wall were opened, permitting the S.M.R. to extend its activities into China Proper," but also the "gates of Fukien," one of the most important southern provinces along the sea coast, were also opened to them. The only difference is that while much publicity has been given to the Japanese activities in North China, and the Japanese attempts to control North China, politically, economically and militarily, (the Japanese aggression in North China being more or less an "open secret"), the Japanese activities in the Province of Fukien are not so well known to the Chinese public and the world in general, and remain at present more or less secret. But if we will remember what the British East India Company did in India in reducing India into a British dependency and what the S.M.R. Company did in Manchuria in establishing a "puppet" state of Manchukuo, we can readily see and predict that disastrous days will come if the gates of Fukien, which are already opened to Japanese aggression, are not closed to Japanese activities at once.

Japan's "Finger" on Fukien Long Ago

That Japan has long been intending to include the Province of Fukien in the Japanese "sphere of influence" goes without saying. Group V of the "21-Demands" to China provides: "Finally, Japan requested that before borrowing foreign capital 'to work mines, build railways, and construct harbor works (including dockyards) in the province of Fukien' Japan should first be consulted."

S.M.R. Sends "Experts" to Fukien

According to a despatch from Foochow, the capital city of the Province of Fukien,—for the purpose of exploiting the mining resources throughout the Province, the Provincial Government, of which General Chen Yi is the Chairman, sometime last year, "invited" some technical experts from the S.M.R. company to come to Fukien to conduct an investigation, make a survey and do perspecting work at the mines in An Chi 安溪 and Pan Tien 潘田 (names of two hsien) in Southern Fukien. When the Chinese local officials did so, they contended, of course, that the action was merely one of seeking for some technical assistance, there being "no loss to the Chinese sovereignty," etc. While we have every confidence in our authorities in protecting "the Chinese territorial and administrative integrity," we wish, nevertheless, to call the attention of the Chinese people and the world to the seriousness of the situation if the S.M.R. influence and activities are permitted to go on in Fukien which, due to its territorial proximity to Japan and Japanese Formosa, will form a very good "base of operation" for the Japanese aggression, not only in South China but also in the South Pacific.

A party of 22 S.M.R. "technical experts" arrived in Fukien in October, 1935. It is pertinent to note that out of 22 "experts," hardly one of them is a mining or technical expert. According to reports, five of them are not experts along any line; two of them are ordinary staff-members of inferior rank of the S.M.R. Company; another two of them are only staff-members of the Japanese consulate-general in Amoy; one of them is an aviator of the Japanese navy; and some of them are Japanese "naval officials," etc. If it were the genuine intention of the party to conduct "investigation, survey and perspecting work at the mines," they should send mining and technical experts; not so many "naval officials."

Amoy Bay and Straits Completely Surveyed by the Japanese

The party of S.M.R. "experts" is divided into "3 groups" to do the job. The first group, under the leadership and direction of one Japanese naval official, was to conduct the survey of the harbor, bay and straits along the South Fukien coast. When this group reached Amoy, they began at once to investigate and survey the Amoy harbor and Amoy Bay and Straits along the sea. They covered large portions of districts in South Fukien, such as Lang-Chi 龍溪, Cheng-Tai 長泰, Hwa-An 華安, Chang-Pei 漳平, and from there, they went to An-Chi 安溪 to make surveys of Lang-Chi 龍溪 and Chi-Liu 溪流. When they reached Kui-Lang-Kiang 九龍江, however, they met bitter opposition from the local people, and had to suspend their work after making only as partial survey. At any rate, they had already completed their survey of Lang-Chi 龍溪 and Amoy. "All strategical places of Amoy together with the Island, Bay and Straits, etc., were completely surveyed in detail by the Japanese," said the despatch. "Such is the important mission of this group of the S.M.R. expert party to Fukien," the despatch added.

A Challenge to the Hankow-Canton Railway

The second group was in charge of planning to construct a railway in South Fukien. According to the plan, they intended to construct a railway from An-Chi 安溪 to the Sea, passing through Chang-Pei 漳平, Hwa-An 華安, Cheng-Tai 長泰, Lang-Chi 龍溪, etc. The total length of the railway, according to the report, would be 350 Chinese li. To those who are familiar with the geography of Fukien, they would realize at once that the length of the railway could be shortened by one-third, and the cost of construction would be greatly reduced, if the route of the line could be changed; that is, to start from Chi-Mei 集美 in Tung-An 同安 and pass Pan-Tien 潘田 in An-Chi 安溪. In that case the total length of the line would be only 200 Chinese li—or less than two-thirds of the proposed line. Furthermore, as pointed out by the Chinese observers that from Chi-Mei 集美 to the Sea, there are few mountainous places and that said route would require much less technical and engineering efforts.

The fact that the S.M.R. "experts" prefer a longer route and more costly line indicates that they have another "axe to grind" in building this railway. As pointed out by the despatch, the railway which the S.M.R. experts intend to build is not only for the exploitation of iron mines in An-Chi 安溪 but also for the exploitation of anthracite coal in Chang-Pei 漳平, Ning-Hsien 寧縣, etc. Further, as the despatch points out, by building the railway by traversing said region, the Japanese "experts" are preparing for the further extension of the railway to the Province of Kwangtung at one end, and to Kiangsi on the other, to connect with the Nanchang-Kiukiang Railway and Nanchang-Hangchow (Chekiang Province) Railway: (1) to realize what they demanded in the 21 Demands to China in 1915; (2) to form a direct challenge to the newly completed Hankow-Canton Railway, which is built largely with the returned share of the British Boxer Indemnity Funds; and lastly, (3) to open a direct route for penetration into the very center of Central China from the Sea.

The third group has to do the investigation, survey and prespecting work of mines in An-Chi 安溪 and Pan-Tien 潘田 regions.

According to our information, there are no less than 40,000,000 tons of iron still under the ground in the An-Chi 安溪 and Pan-Tien 潘田 area. The composition of the ore is 90% at the highest and 55% at the lowest, chiefly of magnetite, with hematite and pyrites next. Assuming it is worth $15 per ton, it would mean $600,000,000.

Besides, there are many other rich mining resources, such as lead ore, sulphur, coal, etc. in the south and west of Fukien, which are of good quality. To speak of lead-ore in Nanyang alone, it is said that no less than 10,000,000 tons of lead-ore are under the ground.

Activities Will be Ressumed in the Spring of Next Year

As stated above, due to the bitter opposition from the local people, the investigation and survey of the mining and railway project was suspended. According to the report, all survey apparatus is now being kept in Kulangsu near Amoy. The S.M.R. technical experts plan to resume their activities some time in the spring of next year.

From the standpoint of natural resources, Fukien is no less rich in mineral resources than any of the three North-Eastern Provinces (Manchuria). Fukien, by its geographical location, is just as near to Japan and Japanese Formosa as Manchuria to Japan and Japanese Korea. So there is no doubt that the Japanese are just as active in Fukien as they are in Manchuria, with the same motive and having the same objective.

But what surprises us most is. Why do the Fukien provincial authorities "invite" the S.M.R. technical experts to come to Fukien during the time when, as every layman knows, Japan has many "designs" on China, their action being nothing more than "to open our door to ask the thief to come in" (a Chinese proverb).

The above dispatch came to us some time in September this year. We purposely refrained from making use of the information previously with a view to waiting possible denial or an official statement from the Chinese authorities. But inasmuch as no such denial has ever been published, we presume that what was reported is not altogether without basis. But to worry about what has already passed is of no use. It is now far better for the Central Government to send instructions to the provincial authorities to stop all the activities of the S.M.R. "technical experts" in future. In order that history may not repeat itself, more bitter opposition from the local people should be invoked to oppose the "mistaken move" of the provincial authorities and the many forms of activities of the Japanese technical experts, under other pretexts. In order not to let the Province of Fukien meet the same fate as the three North-Eastern Provinces, we demand that we should take action immediately, before it is too late.

In his article (see *Foreign Affairs*, October issue), William Henry Chamberlin, a well known authority on Japanese affairs, pointed out that "the rumors that a retired Admiral may be appointed governor of Japan's tropical island—Formosa—is significant in this connection, especially as treaty limitations on fortifications in the Pacific will soon lapse . . .", and concluded that "finally, the Army sees as its special function the maintenance of

the Watch on the Amur, while the Navy conceives as its mission the vindication of Japan's commercial and other interests in the South Pacific." But the S.M.R. helps both of them—Army in North and Navy in South—in the activities in China. So not only China must wake up, but also all other powers who are interested and greatly concerned in Pacific affairs, and who have territorial possessions in the Far East.

Nanking, Nov. 6, 1936.

Railways in Korea Also to Come Under S.M.R. Control?

((*From the Tokyo Asahi*, Nov. 1)

The epoch-making policy of endeavoring to remove the economic frontier separating Manchuria and Korea and unify the two areas in economic relation was decided on basically at the recent Korean Economic Conference and in the course of the Minami-Ueda conference.

Riding on this time of opportunity, the authorities of the Manchukuo Government, South Manchuria Railway Company and Korean Government-General, etc. have been considering concrete plans for unification work in respect of traffic industry, banking, etc. It is worthy of note that the S.M.R.'s management of the entire railways in Korea should now be considered seriously. The S.M.R.'s management of railways in Korea is to unify the railways in Korea and Manchuria and place them under a single management and control.

This unification of traffic in Manchuria and Korea is important not only economically but militarily. It was for this reason that during a period from 1917 to 1925 the South Manchuria Railway Company was entrusted with the construction and management of the railways in Korea. After the Manchurian Incident the S.M.R. accepted the management of the Korean railway north of Seishin (328.5 kilometers) and the two ports of Seishin and Yuki.

Thus the S.M.R. brought about traffic unification of north Korea and Manchukuo. When the railways now under construction by Manchuria and Korea are completed, these two railways, will be connected at the frontier.

In the five-year industrial construction plan of the Manchukuo Government the present three bridges over the River Yalu and River Tumen (Antung-Shingishu, Kwansantun-Josambo, Tumen-Nanyo) will be increased by several more bridges.

The view has been gaining ground in Kwantung Army and South Manchuria Railway circles that the entire railways in Korea should be placed in the hands of the S.M.R. as in former times for realization of a unified management of the Korea-Manchuria railways. It is indicated that the authorities of Korea and Manchuria will hereafter take up concrete study of the proposal.

In the field of industries, as the coal production increase plan of Manchuria progresses, the plan of connecting the coal production enterprise in the neighborhood of Tunghua, Manchuria, and the Kenjiho Iron Works and the coal enterprise along the Tumen-Mutanchiang Railway and the Mosan Iron mines shortly to be developed, is now being considered. The plan to engage in a hydro-electric power enterprise on the River Yalu through Korean and Manchurian co-operation and emigration of Koreans to Manchuria through Korea-Manchurian development and other economic unification plans are being expanded.

(*From the Tokyo Asahi*, *Nov.* 2)

The S.M.R. new funds question seems to have been given favorable consideration rather quickly by both the Government and the banking syndicate upon the arrival in Tokyo of the S.M.R. president, Yosuke Matsuoka. As for the Government's subscription for the funds, an understanding has been definitely reached between the Government and President Matsuoka, it is reported. Again, the banking syndicate at a reception given the other day by Mr. Matsuoka seems to have given the latter a certain extent of understanding on the question. So far as the present funds question is concerned, it is believed that some way of definite solution will be found.

But this would not remove the very cause which had unexpectedly so stiffened the attitude of the banking syndicate over the present question. Nor would it remove the very cause which had made the Government shrink from making its subscription for the funds. Difficulty of the investment in Manchukuo problem with the S.M.R. as the center of it must be said to exist rather in the future.

That the S.M.R. has enlarged its scope of issuing its debentures and established the so-called Five-Year Plan is of only recent origin. The plan itself was formulated only last year, and it was only in spring this year that the plan was informally shown to the banking syndicate to get its approval, while the Government's sanction for it was obtained almost about the same time. Scarcely a year had elapsed since the plan was first formulated, which today we hear the S.M.R. wants a sum of Yen 180,000,000 as funds required for effecting its fourth period railway construction work and other additional expenses exceeding Yen 400,000,000. This would make impossible the S.M.R.'s intended enforcement of its retrenchment policy, but would rather cause an endless development of its expenditure swelling.

The S.M.R. contends that the construction and extension of railways in Manchukuo is vital for industrial development in the new State and is indispensable also for cultural development. This argument anyone would of course readily approve of, but would not the enlargement of the railway network in Manchukuo merely enhance the so-called 'unsymmetrical boom'? The business prosperity in Manchukuo, it seems, exists rather around the railway construction work. Naturally, the interests of exported capital invested in railways or any similar constructive work would be safeguarded, but the interests of Manchukuo's own industries are apparently largely discarded. Here arises the difficulty of the present question. If the railway construction work in Manchukuo is finished, the major portion of the Manchurian boom now existing would disappear. Whether or not the existing Manchurian boom will be long continued even in the future will be decided by the extent to which the industrialization of the railway construction work will be carried out. The difficulty of the investment-in-Manchukuo problem would be felt all the more strongly if we consider on the other hand the important question of bond digestion at home. In order to save the future situation involved in the S.M.R.'s flotation of its loans, the S.M.R. must devise some special means whereby better consideration can be given to home capitalists' investment.

American Imprisoned by Sinkiang Soviets for Almost Four Months

A young American by the name of Cimarron Hathaway recently arrived in Kweihua, Suiyuan Province, with an amazing tale of mistreatment at the hands of the Soviet authorities in Urumchi, Sinkiang Province. According to reports received in Shanghai, Mr. Hathaway was imprisoned on a false charge of espionage for 116 days. He was only released after a prolonged hunger strike in protest. Everything of value which he possessed such as money, papers, photographs, etc. was confiscated by the Soviets, who are the real masters of the Province, although nominally it is under the jurisdiction of the Central Government at Nanking. After being brutally treated by the authorities, he was at last released with only sufficient money to enable him to get out of the Province. Gustav Soderbom, a Swedish missionary, suffered a similar experience last year in Urumchi.

Mr. Hathaway left Los Angeles in October of last year and went to India. For a time he was employed as a technical assistant in the production of "The Light of Asia", a motion picture dealing with the life of Buddha. Upon completion of the picture he became interested in reports filtering into India of civil war raging in Sinkiang. He went to Srinagar where he first encountered terror-stricken refugees, who had fled for their lives into Northern India. Crossing the Zoji La Pass, an exceedingly difficult undertaking in winter and only accomplished by two other white men, Sven Hedin and an English Army officer by the name of Younghusband, Mr. Hathaway came to Leh, where he saw more refugees. He started the study of Turki in order to carry out his determination to penetrate Sinkiang. His idea in entering the Province was to gather material for a book.

Leaving Leh in May by caravan, Mr. Hathaway was at last successful in crossing the border into Sinkiang, although he spent a week's enforced visit with General Lee Jung's army, which commanded the route to Kashgar. On his arrival in Kashgar he was able through the aid of the British Consul there, to send a number of letters and papers to family and friends. Mr. Hathaway left Kashgar on June 5 en route to Urumchi, and nothing further was heard from him until his arrival in Kweihua, Suiyuan, recently.

Melvin Perlee, a friend who came out from Los Angeles to Shanghai two months ago in order to join Mr. Hathaway, is eagerly awaiting his arrival here. Mr. Perlee made an unsuccessful attempt to go to Urumchi by way of China. He got as far as Sian and found the Chinese Communists in possession of all the routes into Sinkiang and returned to Shanghai to await news of his friend. Mr. Hathaway is expected here within the next day or two, and should have a most interesting tale to tell of his experiences in Central Asia.

Japanese Clerk in Hongkew District Victim of Abortive Knife Attack

Kaname Wakasugi, Japanese Consul-General, served a formal written protest to Mayor Wu Te-chen of Greater Shanghai Nov. 6 concerning an abortive knife attack on Shigeru Kagoshima, 35-year-old Japanese clerk, on Boundary Lane in the Hongkew district the previous evening. Mr. Kagoshima suffered slight flesh wounds on the neck. The note pointed out that in spite of the repeated requests for the better protection of Japanese residents in Shanghai, made by the Consul-General to the Chinese authorities, members of the Japanese community continued to fall victims to acts of Chinese terrorism. The fact that Mr. Kagoshima suffered slight injuries did not constitute a mitigating factor, as the assault represented a deliberate expression of anti-Japanese sentiment, the note stated.

Interviews With Mao Tse-tung, Communist Leader

BY EDGAR SNOW

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IN THE beginning of July, 1936, I entered Soviet territory in northern Shensi to seek interviews with leading Chinese Communists and to observe for myself the kind of regime furnished by the Soviet government and the Red Army. Red areas now embrace most of northern Shensi (Shenpei), virtually all of Kansu north of the Sian-Lanchow highway (Kanpei), including the rich Yellow River valley, and the greater part of Ninghsia south of the Great Wall and east of the Yellow River (Ningan). There are also small detachments of Red partisans in south Shensi, south Kansu, the extreme northwest corner of Shansi, southern Suiyuan along the Great Wall, and in Chinghai west of Lanchow.

The present Soviet regions are the biggest single territory ever occupied by the Red Army. For the first time in Red history the high commanders of the various armies are consolidated in a unified region—Chu Teh, Peng Teh-huai, Hsiao Keh, Lo P'ing-hui, Chang Kuo-tao, Hsu Hsiang-ch'ien, Hsu Hai-tung, Ho Lung, Lin P'iao, Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai all being concentrated in the Northwest.

I remained in Red China for four months. During that time I travelled the main Red roads in Shensi, Kansu, and Ningshia, and spent a month with the Red Army at the front. In Pao-an, provisional capital, I interviewed most of the leading Soviet functionaries. My interviews with Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the Chinese Central Soviet Government, and a Red commander, took place always at night. They often lasted till one or two in the morning, Mao retiring very late and frequently doing his heaviest work after midnight—a habit which may be traced to his early career as a newspaperman. Our talks were too long and covered too wide a field to be reproduced here in full, but the following selections, in question and answer form, seem of special interest in relation to current developments.

Chairman Mao knows a little English, which he studied at Changsha Normal College (of which he is a graduate), but for these interviews a returned student, Wu Liang-p'ing, a young Soviet functionary in Pao-an, acted as interpreter. My interviews were written in full in English, and then re-translated into Chinese and corrected by Mao, who is noted for his insistence upon accuracy of detail. It is interesting to remark that Wu Liang-p'ing is the son of a rich landlord in Fenghua, Chiang Kai-shek's native district in Chekiang, and that he fled from Fenghua some years ago when his father, apparently an ambitious burgher, wanted to betroth him to a relative of the Generalissimo.

On Japanese Imperialism

Paoan, July 16, 1936

My Question: If Japan is defeated and driven from China, do you think the major problem of foreign imperialism will in general have been solved here?

Mao Tse-tung's Answer: Yes. If other imperialist countries do not act as Japan and if China defeats Japan it will mean that the Chinese masses have awakened, have mobilized, and have established their independence. Therefore the main problem of imperialism will have been solved.

Q. The Chinese Soviet government has issued many appeals and proclamations calling for a United Front of the parties, armies, etc. to fight to the death against Japanese imperialism and to drive Japan's armies from China. Does it believe that China is now capable of defeating Japan alone—i.e., without the help of any foreign power?

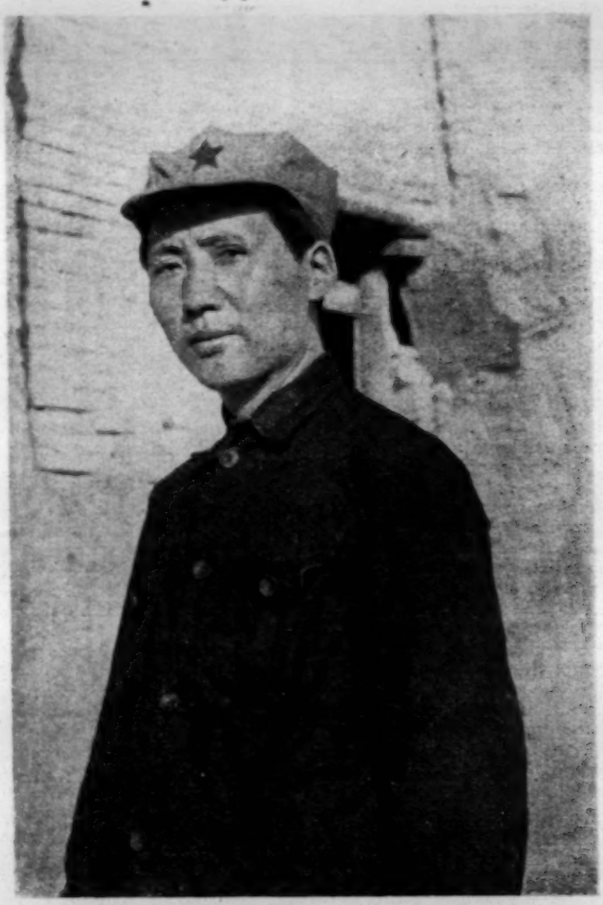
A. Let me first remind you that neither China nor Japan is an isolated country; the problem of peace or war in the Orient is a world problem. Japan has her potential allies—Germany and Italy, for example—and to oppose Japan successfully China also must seek assistance from other powers. *This does not mean, however, that China is incapable of fighting Japan without foreign help.* It does not mean that we must wait for foreign alliances before we begin to resist Japan.

China is vast reservoir of unutilized power which in a period of great struggle can be channellized through organization into mighty lines of resistance. In the long period of internal conflict begun by the counter-revolutionaries in 1927 the Chinese people has already learned much about this power and has found a good means of directing it, through the struggle of the Communist Party. In their long political experience the Chinese masses have mastered the use of very effective weapons to oppose their enemies.

Now, especially since Sept. 18, 1931, the traitors' demagogy has been bankrupted and few people today are deceived by it. The masses increasingly recognize those who lead in their real interest. Even some of the Kuomintang members have participated, or want to participate, in the anti-Japanese movement.

We are confident that the Chinese people will not submit to Japanese imperialism. We are confident that they will mobilize their great reserves of power to resist Japan on the field of battle, and with their utmost vigor meet the challenge of the invader. In this struggle ultimate victory will certainly be China's. If she fights alone the sacrifice will be comparatively great and the duration of the war will be comparatively long, for Japan is a strong well-equipped power and will have, besides, her own allies. In order to achieve victory over Japanese imperialism within the shortest time possible, and with the smallest waste, China must first of all realize a United Front within her own borders, and secondly must seek to extend it to all those powers whose interests are the interests of peace in the Pacific.

Q. Under what conditions can the Chinese people defeat and exhaust the forces of Japan?



Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Soviet Government, and member of the Revolutionary Military Committee. *—Photo by Edgar Snow*

A. Three conditions will guarantee our success: first, the achievment of the National United Front against Japanese imperialism in China: second, the formation of a World Anti-Japanese United Front; third, revolutionary action by the oppressed peoples at present suffering under Japanese imperialism. Of these, the central necessity is the union of the Chinese people themselves.

Q. How long do you think such a war would last?

A. That depends on the strength of the Chinese People's Front, many conditioning factors in China and Japan, and the degree of international help given to China, as well as the rate of revolutionary development in Japan. If the Chinese People's Front is powerfully homogenous, if it is effectively organized horizontally and vertically, if the international aid to China is considerable from those governments which recognize the menace of Japanese imperialism to their own interests, if revolution comes quickly in Japan, the war will be short and victory speedily won. If these conditions are not realized, however, the war will be very long, but in the end just the same Japan will be defeated, only the sacrifices will be extensive and it will be a painful period for the whole world. The Chinese Communist Party, the Soviet government, the Red Army, and the Chinese people are ready to unite with any power to shorten the duration of this war, but if none joins us we are deter-

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**To be printed in two installments. Several personal references have been excised from the original.—Ed. C.W.R.*

mined to carry on alone. (The Communists are "officially" at war with Japan, the Soviet government having declared such war in an official proclamation in Kiangsi, early in 1932—E. S.)

Q. What is your opinion of the probable course of development of such a war, politically and militarily?

A. Two questions are involved here—the policy of the foreign powers, and the strategy of China's armies.

Now, the Japanese continental policy is already fixed and it is well known. Those who imagine that by further sacrifices of Chinese sovereignty, by making economic, political or territorial compromises and concessions, they can halt the advance of Japan, are only indulging in Utopian strategy. Nanking has in the past adopted erroneous policies based on this strategy, and we have only to look at the map of East Asia to see the results of it.

But we know well enough that not only North China but the lower Yangtze Valley and our southern seaports are already included in the Japanese continental program. Moreover, it is just as clear that the Japanese navy aspires to blockade the China seas and to seize the Philippines, Siam, Indo-China, Malaya and the Dutch East Indies. In the event of war Japan will try to make them her strategic bases, cutting off Great Britain, France and America from China, and monopolizing the seas of the southern Pacific. These moves are included in Japan's plans of naval strategy, copies of which we have seen. And such naval strategy will be coordinated with the land strategy of Japan.

China will of course be in an extremely difficult position at such a time. But the majority of the Chinese people believes it can overcome these difficulties. Only the rich men in China's seaports are defeatist. They are afraid they will lose their property.

So as China considers questions of economy, of sources of supplies of war materials, etc., these questions of the Japanese naval blockade, of the cessation of commerce, etc., must inevitably come up for answer by the foreign powers. If Japan is to be allowed to isolate China as easily as she did Manchuria, if the powers are to do nothing more than they did there, then naturally Japan's task will tend to be minimized.

Ideally, of course, our military strategy should be the strategy of the "inner front." That is, if the foreign nations, if Great Britain, America, France and the U.S.S.R. resist the Japanese blockade, they will arrange themselves in the strategy of the "outer front." China would then fight in the mileu of Japanese imperialism while the other countries opposed Japan on the periphery. In such a situation the possible encirclement and crushing of Japan's imperial war machine in a brief period would be manifest.

Many people think it would be impossible for China to continue her fight against Japan, once the latter had seized certain stragteic points on the coast, and enforced a blockade. This is nonsense. To refute it we have only to refer to the history of the Red Army. In certain periods our forces have been exceeded numerically some 10 or 20 times by the Kuomintang troops, which were also superior to us in equipment. Their economic resources many times surpassed ours, and they received material assistance from the outside. Why, then, has the Red Army scored success after success against the White troops and not only survived but increased its power till today?

The explanation is that the Red Army and the Soviet government had created among all people within their areas a rock-like solidarity, because everyone in the Soviet was ready to fight for their government against its oppressors, because every person was voluntarily and consciously fighting for his own interests and what he believed to be right. Secondly, in the struggle of the Soviets the people were led by men of ability, strength and determination, equipped with deep understanding of the strategic political, economic and military needs of their position. The Red Army won its many victories—beginning with only a few dozen rifles in the hands of determined revolutionaries—because its solid base in the people attracted friends even among the White troops, among the civilian populace as well as among the troops. The enemy was infinitely our superior military, but politically it was immobilized.

In the anti-Japanese war the Chinese people would have on their side greater advantages than those the Red Army has utilized in its struggle with the Kuomintang. China is a very big nation, and it cannot be said to be conquered until every inch of it is under the sword of the invader. If Japan should succeed in occupying even a large section of China, getting possession of an area with as many as 100 or even 200 million population, we will still be far from defeated. We shall still have left a great force to fight against Japan's warlords, who will also have to fight a heavy and constant rear-guard action throughout the entire war.

As for munitions, the Japanese cannot seize our arsenals in the interior, which are sufficient to equip Chinese armies for many years, nor can they prevent us from capturing great amounts of arms and ammunition from their own hands. By the latter method the Red Army has equipped its present forces from the Kuomintang; for nine years they have been our "ammunition-carriers". What infinitely greater possibilities would open up for the utilization of such tactics as won our arms for us if the whole Chinese people were united against Japan!

Economically, of course, China is not unified. But the uneven development of China's economy also presents advantages in a war against the highly centralized and highly concentrated economy of Japan. For example, to sever Shanghai from the rest of China is not as disastrous to the country as would be, for instance, the severance of New York from the rest of America. Moreover, it is impossible for Japan to isolate all of China: China's northwest, southwest and west cannot be blockaded, by Japan who continentally is still a sea power.

Thus, once more the central point of the problem becomes the mobilization and unification of the entire Chinese people and the building up of a People's United Front, such as has been advocated by the Communist Party ever since 1932.

Q. In the event of a Sino-Japanese war do you think there will be a revolution in Japan?

A. The Japanese revolution is not only a possibility but a certainty. It is inevitable and will begin to occur promptly after the first severe defeats suffered by the Japanese Army.

Q. Do you think Soviet Russia and Outer Mongolia would become involved in this war, and would come to the assistance of China? Under what circumstances is that likely?

A. Of course the Soviet Union is also not an isolated country. It cannot ignore events in the Far East. It cannot remain passive. Will it complacently watch Japan conquer all China and make of it a strategic base from which to attack the U.S.S.R.? Or will it help the Chinese people to oppose their Japanese oppressors, win their independence, and establish friendly relations with the Russian people? We think Russia will choose the latter course.

We believe that once the Chinese people have their own government and begin thir war of resistnace and want to establish friendly alliances with the U.S.S.R., as well as other friendly powers, the Soviet Union will be in the vanguard to shake hands with us. The struggle against Japanese imperialism is a world task and the Soviet Union, as part of that world, can no more remain neutral than can England or America.

Q. Is it the immediate task of the Chinese people to regain all the territories lost to Japan, or only to drive Japan from North China, and all Chinese territory above the Great Wall?

A. It is the immediate task of China to regain all our lost territories, not merely to defend our sovereignty below the Great Wall. This means that Manchuria must be regained. We do not, however, include Korea, formerly a Chinese colony, but when we have re-established the independence of the lost territories of China, and if the Koreans wish to break away from the chains of Japanese imperialism, we will extend them our enthusiastic help in their struggle for independence. The same thing applies to Formosa. As for Inner Mongolia, which is populated by both Chinese and Mongolians, we will struggle to drive Japan from there and help Inner Mongolia to establish an autonomous state.

(In answer to a later question, in another interview Mao Tse-tung made the following statement concerning Outer Mongolia:

The relationship between Outer Mongolia and the Soviet Union, now and in the past, has always been based on the principle of complete equality. When the people's revolution has been victorious in China the Outer Mongolia republic will automatically become a part of the Chinese federation, at its own will. The Mohammedan and Tibetan peoples, likewise, will form autonomous republics attached to the China federation.—E. S.)

Q. In case the Sino-Japanese war extends over a very long period and Japan is not completely defeated, would the Communist government agree to make a peace recognizing Japanese control over Manchuria?

A. Impossible! The Chinese Communists, like the Chinese people, will not permit Japan to retain one inch of Chinese territory!

Q. In actual practice, how could the Communist government and the Red Army cooperate with the Kuomintang armies in a war against Japan? I.e., in a foreign war it would be necessary for all Chinese armies to be placed under a centralized command. Would the Red Army agree, if allowed representation on a supreme war council, to submit to its decisions both militarily and politically?

A. Yes. Our government will wholeheartedly submit to the decisions of such a council provided it really resists Japan.

Q. Would the Red Army agree not to move its troops into or against any areas occupied by Kuomintang armies, except with the consent or at the order of the supreme war council?

A. Yes. Certainly we will not move our troops into any areas occupied by anti-Japanese armies—nor have we done so for some time past. The Red Army would not utilize any wartime situation in an opportunist way.

Q. What demands would the Communist Party make in return for such cooperation?

A. It would insist upon waging war, decisively and finally, against Japanese aggression. In addition it would request the observance of the points advanced in the calls for a democratic republic and the establishment of a national defense government (discussed in several recent proclamations issued by the Soviet government and the Red Army to the Kuomintang—E.S.).

Q. How large a base does the Red Army need, and how much support from the outside, to engage in anti-Japanese war?

A. The Red Army can fight from a small base or a large base, but the greater it is, naturally the greater and stronger will be the force it can mobilize for fighting the Japanese. If we have three or four provinces we can summon to war a greater and more effective anti-Japanese force than Nanking's entire army. As for help, we need much, the more the better, but still we can get along very well without any outside assistance. We have already been fighting without anybody's help in a 10-year revolutionary struggle.

Q. How can the people best be armed, organized and trained to participate in such a war?

A. The people *must* be given the right to organize and to arm themselves. Despite severe repression in Peiping, in Shanghai and other places, the students have begun to organize themselves and have already prepared themselves politically. But still the students and the revolutionary anti-Japanese masses have not yet got their freedom, cannot be mobilized, cannot be trained and armed. When the contrary is true, when the masses are given economic, social and political freedom, their strength will be intensified hundreds of times, and the true strength of the nation will be revealed.

The Red Army through its own struggle has won its freedom from the militarists to become an unconquerable power. The Anti-Japanese Volunteers have won their freedom of action from the Japanese oppressors and have armed themselves in a similar way. If the Chinese people are trained, armed and organized they can likewise become an invincible force.

(To be concluded next week)

British Plan on Pacific Forts Rejected by U.S.—Philippines Neutrality Wanted

A recent message from New York stated that the British proposal to retain Article XIX of the Washington Treaty, providing for the non-fortification of naval bases in the Pacific, was rejected by the United States late in September. In turning down the suggestion, the United States, it is stated, expressed willingness to discuss the retention of the article if it were linked with the neutralization of the Philippines or a new general adjustment of the whole Far Eastern question, but said she would not consider, as an isolated subject, the continuance of the article in question. One of the reasons given for the rejection, it is reported, related to American policy in the Far East, where, according to the *New York Herald Tribune*, the State Department feels that American interests will best be served by a non-aggressive policy susceptible to diplomatic treatment but, at the same time, backed by adequate naval forces and fortifications.

BRITAIN MAY NOT PLAY ROLE OF "NEUTRAL INTERMEDIARY"

(By Walter Lippmann)
(*In the N.Y. Herald-Tribune*)

On December 31 of this year the Washington Naval Treaty comes to an end and after that date Japan and the United States are free to build fortifications and naval bases within striking distance of each other. The British government has suggested that the agreement not to build such bases be continued even though the treaty in which it was embodied is not going to be renewed.

Happily it is not necessary to come to a sudden decision in the matter. For in no sense of the term is there now a crisis between Japan and the United States. But the question is important for the future, and needs to be carefully considered.

The agreement not to fortify was orginally part of what every one hoped was a lasting settlement in the Far East. Japan was to respect the integrity of China and the Open Door for commerce. The United States, which was on the way to being the first naval power in the world, agreed to remain at parity with Great Britain, and under the agreement not to fortify its possessions in the Western Pacific, disarmed itself for offensive war in Asiatic waters. Thus in return for an agreement by Japan to respect the policy which America had always contended for in China, America renounced the right to create a fleet capable of enforcing that policy.

In 1931 Japan overthrew the political settlement reached at Washington in 1922, and later she rejected the naval limitations as well. Since that time there has been a stalemate in which the United States refuses to recognize what Japan has done but at the same time refrains,—because she is both unwilling and unable—from opposing the Japanese advance.

In effect, the British are suggesting that the stalemate be continued for some time to come. This is, of course, a poor substitute for a settlement of the Far Eastern question. But at least it can be said in its favor that when nations are unready to make a settlement, the best policy is to refrain from doing things which would eventually make a settlement more difficult. An American decision to fortify its outlying possessions in the Pacific would almost certainly be regarded in Japan as a challenge.

On the other hand, the problem is not a simple one for the United States. For while it is clear enough that this country has no idea whatever of intervening in China, it has obligations in the Philippine. Not knowing what Japan intends to do, the United States cannot afford to become so negligible a power in the Pacific that Japan has a free hand. We are compelled to maintain a big navy in order that the Japanese Empire may listen to us; since a navy without naval bases is not a navy, the United States will have to hear more from Japan before it commits itself very far to the British proposal.

There is no doubt, of course, that the British proposal is a friendly act. But there is one aspect of it, probably unintended, which needs to be noticed. It is the implied assumption that the problem of the Pacific is a Japanese-American problem with Great Britain a kind of neutral intermediary. In the past we have often assented to this view. But it is false and it is dangerous. The tangible British interest in China is far greater than our own. The British imperial interest all around the rim of the Pacific from Singapore to Vancouver is more extensive and varied than our own. If the advance of the Japanese Empire is threatening, the threat to British interests is probably greater than to American.

Therefore it ought to be the first principle of our policy in the Pacific never to drift into the position where America and Japan confront each other alone while the other powers stand by. The problem is a British problem more acutely and more directly than it is an American problem. It is not desirable that the Japanese should become accustomed to thinking of the United States as the sole and isolated obstacle in their path. Our relations with Japan have often been made worse than they needed to be because repeatedly we have rushed out in front or have been pushed out in front to oppose some Japanese purpose which other nations had even greater reason to oppose.

Therefore we ought not, I believe to be drawn into a negotiation in which Britain is the intermediary rather than a responsible and directly interested participant.

Bias Bay Coast Now Peaceful as Result of Anti-Piracy Drives

Bias Bay along the south Kwangtung coast, where many daring piracies were enacted, has become more peaceful and tranquil, following the adoption of strict pirate-suppression measures by the government authorities. *Central News* states that under the capable administration of Lieut.-Gen. Chen Hsun-yung, Advisor to the Kwangtung River Defense Headquarters and concurrently Director of Peace Preservation of the Bay, the erstwhile pirate stronghold has been gradually purged of the unruly elements. According to investigation, there has been practically no piracy in the Bay and its vicinity during the current year. As a practical step toward safeguarding peace and order along the coast of the Bay, house-to-house searches are frequently conducted by the Peace Preservation Headquarters. All newcomers to the place are required to register with the Headquarters. Conferences of district elders are also often summoned by the Headquarters to discuss measures for effective peace preservation. Steps are also being taken by the authorities to educate the illiterate inhabitants so that they may all be law-abiding and useful citizens.

For many years in the past Bias Bay had been a hotbed of organized piracy. Most inhabitants along the coast of the Bay are Hakkas, a Chinese tribe, who, though hardy and frugal, are backward in culture and rather unruly. Almost all ringleaders of piracies which occurred in the South China Sea during the last 20 years were Hakkas of Nienshan and Fanhokan. Many inhabitants in these two cities followed piracy as a profession, frequently even having been made hereditary.

The pirates were well-organized and committed piracies with ingenious tactics. They usually first sent out spies to make a thorough investigation of the vessel which they intended to victimize. Having obtained all necessary information, they boarded the vessel as passengers and staged a hold-up at a fixed spot, where their comrades might have been posted to help them to decamp.

But since last year, these outlaws have been gradually purged as a result of the strict suppression measures adopted by the government authorities.

Anti-Opium Publicity Drive in Full Swing in Shanghai

A publicity campaign under the auspices of the Bureau of Public Safety of Greater Shanghai, was launched this week to call the attention of the public to the list effects of narcotics. Pamphlets and leaflets, pointing out to the people the harmful effects of the drugs, are being distributed to local factories and residences, and slogans have been posted at various points on main thoroughfares in the Chinese city to remind them of the severe punishment which violators of the opium-suppression rules have to face.

Besides sending out publicity corps to various parts of the city to explain to the masses role which opium has played in ruining the health of the Chinese people, films dealing with the anti-opium movement are being shown in all the Chinese theaters, to which no admission is charged.

New Nation-Wide Athletic Program Planned

The establishment of a directorate-general, which will be charged with the task of planning and supervising a nation-wide athletic program, is understood to be the gist of a resolution recently adopted by the China National Amateur Athletic Federation at its board of directors meeting held in Shanghai last week end.

War Would Be More Disastrous to Japan Than to China, Says Roy Howard in Interview at Manila

Belief that the tide of Japanese aggression in China has reached its peak was expressed in Manila Nov. 9 by Roy W. Howard, editor of the *New York World-Telegram* and executive of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, as he left Manila on the China Clipper for the return trip across the Pacific to San Francisco. "The next few weeks," he declared, "will determine whether the tide has actually begun to ebb. Under to-day's conditions China will be at war with Japan shortly, or a basis of peace will be effected which will last a long time.

"China has apparently finally called Japan. A 'show-down' is near. Meanwhile, America and Europe necessarily must readjust their judgments and evaluations of a sensationally revitalized and unified China."

"Three years ago," Mr. Howard recalled, "at Nanchang, from where he operated against the Chinese communists, General Chiang Kai-shek admitted to me that he was unable temporarily to resist Japan because of internal disorders, the lack of national unity and inadequate equipment. Last year at Nanking he told me that the Chinese communists had been beaten, and that the unification of north and south China and the development of a true Chinese nationalism had been nearly completed. To-day the unification which foreigners have long regarded as impossible is an undisputed accomplishment. From Canton to Peiping, from coolie to capitalist, China and the Chinese appear to be united in a common determination to resist any further invasion or further challenge to their sovereignty.

The Realism of To-Day

"Three years ago Japan was presenting demands to Nanking while the Chinese people were presenting obsolete and useless cutlasses to their troops. Last week Tokyo was making suggestions to Nanking and Chinese cities were presenting scores of modern airplanes to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek on the occasion of his fiftieth birthday. The relative military value of cutlasses and planes measures the transformation of the Sino-Japanese situation during the same period.

"A tense situation and a threat of war are no novelty to China. To-day's situation is different. America and Europe necessarily must readjust their estimates and evaluations of a sensationally revitalized and awakened China. There is no hysteria or student demonstrations demanding war. Everywhere leaders are hoping for peace but obviously and methodically preparing for war.

"Nearly a half billion dollars worth of silver has been shipped from Shanghai and other seaboard cities in the past fortnight and is now in British banks in Hongkong or in transit to America. Similarly countless art, historical and archaeological treasures have been moved inland from Peiping.

"The Government," Mr. Howard asserted dramatically, "is prepared to abandon Tientsin, Shanghai and Canton in the event of a Japanese blockade. No Chinese expects to defeat Japan but the Chinese belief is general that because of the internal Japanese political and economic situation a six months' campaign without a decisive result would prove more disastrous to Japan than to China. The Chinese are certain that by abandoning the coast they can hold out for a long time.

"In the meantime the Japanese situation would be precarious with the nation's military forces spread along the coast and foreign powers resenting the economic damage resulting from the blockade.

"As evidence of Japan's recognition of changing conditions is the fact that the former long list of demands has been gradually reduced to two fundamental requests upon which the Japanese are at present centering their pressure: firstly, socalled co-operation to oppose Communism, and secondly, formal recognition of the Japanese sphere of influence in North China by the creation of a 'special area' in which Japan would negotiate directly with local provisional governments on all political and military and economic matters without consulting Nanking."

The proposal for "co-operation" against Communism, Mr. Howard declared, "would involve the right to brigade Japanese with Chinese troops anywhere in China. According to the Chinese this would be the equivalent of giving Japan the legal right to garrisons in China and to interpret as Communistic any movement antagonistic to Japanese ideas."

The creation of a so-called "special area," the publisher continued, would, according to Nanking, "disrupt Chinese unity and create a group of autonomous states in North China completely under Japanese domination. Such a maneuver would effect a Japanese-dominated barrier by which Japan could effectively thwart Sino-Russian military co-operation in the event of a Russo-Japanese conflict.

"General Chiang," Mr. Howard said, "has notified Tokyo that neither of these conditions is acceptable and coincidentally, Gen. Chiang is reported to have effected heavy troop concentrations in Suiyuan province in which Japan has been threatening to extend her military activities. Responsible Chinese leaders believe that Suiyuan province is the real tinderbox because that is where Gen. Chiang will make a military stand against further Japanese aggression.

"Despite certain common interests in this quarter, Chinese deny the existence of an understanding with Russia insuring joint action against Japan. They point to Gen. Chiang's hatred of the Communists, plus the desire to avoid suspicion and unfavorable reactions in America and Great Britain which a Sino-Russian agreement might create. The Chinese admit, however, that some understanding with Russia is likely to develop in the event of actual war, in view of the common interests of the two nations."

"Chinese believe," Mr. Howard continued, "that in view of the Chinese unification, it is logical to believe that Tokyo is effecting some 'face-saving' which Nanking is willing to grant, and that Japan will eventually abandon the two remaining demands meanwhile concentrating on consolidation of the position in Manchuria.

"It is pointed out, however, that logic has not dominated recent actions of Tokyo when logic interferes with the plans of the Kwantung military group which has dictated Japanese Asiatic policy since September 1931."

The Chinese, however, Mr. Howard adds, also point out that Gen. Chiang, having effected his own united front, is now assuming the diplomatic offensive, with counter-demands to Tokyo. These include the abrogation of the Tangku truce, which established a demilitarized zone in North China, the conciliation of the Shanghai truce forbidding the stationing of Chinese troops in the Shanghai area, and, finally, the cessation of Japanese-sponsored smuggling in North China.

"While I personally believe that Japan will avoid an immediate war," Mr. Howard concludde, "I equally believe that Nanking expects one and will not avoid one at the expense of further concessions to Japan."

Japanese Report of Possible Military Agreement Between U.S. and China

An American-Chinese military and economic alliance whereunder the United States will base all her Far East activities in China rather than the Philippines, will according to the *Tokyo Jiji* Shanghai correspondent, be proposed by China's ambassador, Dr. C. T. Wang, when he arrives in Washington. While the correspondent gives no sources other than "reliable diplomatic quarters," the details as given by the *Jiji* are attracting wide attention. Expansion of American aviation interests on the Pacific gave the impetus for the *Jiji's* investigation, it is indicated, and will form the nucleus for the American effort in China. The *Jiji's* understanding follows:

"Dr. C. T. Wang, who has been appointed Chinese Ambassador is leaving for his new post shortly. Reliable information from diplomatic quarters reveals that the following important instructions have been given Dr. Wang:

"I.—Up to this time, Britain has taken the leading role in restraining Japan in Sino-Japanese relations, and the United States has merely taken an attitude of passive support of the British move. Hereafter Dr. Wang is charged with the task of bringing about rapprochement between Britain and the United States and of maneuvring in such a way as to induce the United States Government to undertake the task of restraining Japan by parallel efforts with Britain, the two Powers forming the main forces opposing Japan's China policy. For this purpose the following measures for Sino-American rapprochement should be adopted:

"2. A secret military agreement is to be concluded between the United States and China for aiding construction of China's air force. Since the enterprise of the Chinese airways are at present operated under a Sino-American agreement and are to be expanded, China is to purchase a large number of planes from America at prices below the market price for a speedy building up of the Chinese air force.

"In return, China is to agree to the United States making China a base of operations for American activities in the Far East. Thus the agreement is to be *de facto* of the nature of an offensive and defensive alliance.

"3. China has heretofore been receiving financial assistance from the United States based on the silver problem, and comparatively little help from the United States in the field of industry and general economy. The amount of American investment in China is quite small, even less than that of Germany, the United States being at the bottom of the list of Powers investing in China. Consequently Dr. Wang is to negotiate fully with Washington in order to stimulate the investment enthusiasm of the United States. He is to seek economic assistance to China by the American Government and people in unified co-operation.

"4. The United States ranks highest in cultural assistance to China. The amount expended by the United States in Chinese cultural enterprises amounts to scores of million dollars yearly. Closer co-operation between China and the United States on this line is to be sought and cultural assistance should be obtained parallel with the economic assistance mentioned above."

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Made from plump Dominion grain.

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Local Chinese and Japanese Businessmen to Hold Round-Table Conference

A round-table conference of local Chinese and Japanese businessmen to discuss the means of improving the relationship of the residents of the two countries in Shanghai has been suggested by responsible Nipponese quarters in response to a recent appeal made by the First Special District Citizens' Association for mutual respect and sincerity, the *Shun Shih* News Agency reported Nov. 4. The proposal, the news agency's report continued, was made by a group of Japanese residents to the officials of the Citizens' Association through Captain Liang Fu-chu, Chief of the North Station Branch of the Bureau of Public Safety. While the citizens' group has not indicated whether or not it will accept the Japanese proposal, it is understood that it is willing to take part in the discussion if the Nipponese will define the purpose and scope of the talks the news agency report stated.

China Group at German Lyceum Eulogizes Comradeship of Gen. Chiang and Wife

The China Group of the German Lyceum in Berlin opened the winter season Nov. 7 with an interesting "German-Chinese Evening" under the patronage of the Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Chen Tien-fang. Lin Tziu delivered a lecture on "The Chinese Woman." He described the character and influence of the Chinese woman, who, despite all transformations which have taken place in China in the course of the ages, has found, down to the present-day, her greatest possibilities of development within the strong framework of family life in which she enjoys a universally respected position as mother and educator. It is the mothers, the lecturer went on, who instil into the youth of China the eternal ideals of self-sacrifice even unto death and the spirit of heroism, constantly holding up before that youth the great examples of the past. As one of the best examples of comradeship in married life, the lecturer cited the marriage of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, whose wife is his best and most trusted collaborator.

Second Batch of Greater Shanghai Citizens' Training Corps Graduates at Lunghwa

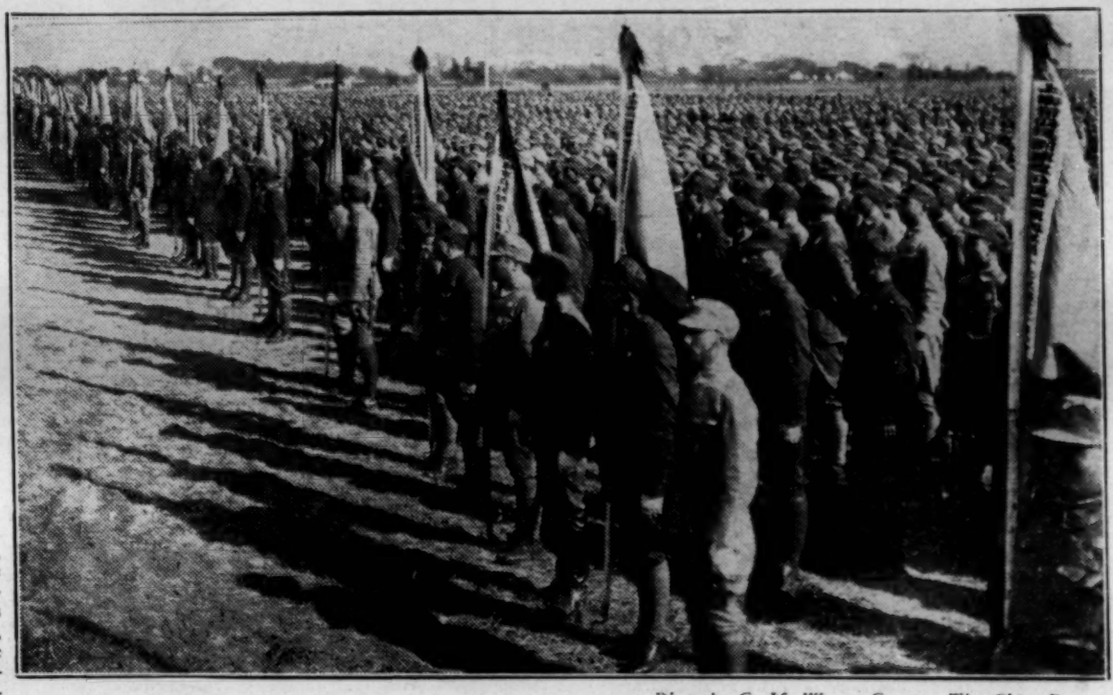

Photo by C. H. Wong—Courtesy The China Press

An additional group of some 8,000 local Chinese residents, who have recently completed their intensive three-month course under the Greater Shanghai Citizens' Training Corps scheme, received their certificates at a parade and review held at the Lunghwa Airdrome, near Shanghai, Nov. 8. The picture at the right shows the members of the Training Corps in Company formation before the ceremony.

The graduation exercises, which drew large crowds of government officials as well as onlookers, started with the flag-raising ceremony. Immediately following, a review of the Corps was held, during which Mayor Wu Te-chen of Greater Shanghai, accompanied by General Yang Hu, Garrison Commander of the Shanghai-Woosung area, and representatives of Ministry of Interior, the Directorate of Citizens' Training, and other government organizations, took the salute.

Photo by C. H. Wong—Courtesy The China Press

After the march past, members of the training corps lined up in company formation and took the oath of allegiance. Mayor Wu then distributed certificates to various company commanders. The exercises were concluded with addresses by Mayor Wu, General Yang Hu, Ke Chien-shih, of the Ministry of Interior, and Tu Hsin-ju, of the Directorate of Citizens' Training. The lower picture shows Mayor Wu distributing the graduating certificates.

Settlement of Shanghai Factory Inspection Dispute in Sight

The China Press Nov. 7 stated that the hopes for an early settlement of the long-standing factory inspection question in the International Settlement have been brightened by the fact that the Ministry of Industries has approved the new compromise plan which embodies a suggestion for the S.M.C. to write its own regulations along the lines of the National Factory Law. The decision taken by the National Government was revealed in a special dispatch from Nanking published in *The China Times*, leading vernacular daily. This message stated that the City Government of Greater Shanghai will shortly receive instructions to resume negotiations with the Council authorities based on the compromise proposal. While no official information on the subject is so far available at the City Government office, it is generally expected that the Ministry's approval of the plan will furnish a solution of the impasse brought about by the refusal of the Consular Body to sanction the original draft factory agreement. The new plan, which was suggested by Stirling Fessenden, Secretary-General of the Council, to O. K. Yui, Secretary-General of the City Government, seeks to circumvent the divergent views regarding territorial and extraterritorial rights on the part of the National Government and the foreign powers.

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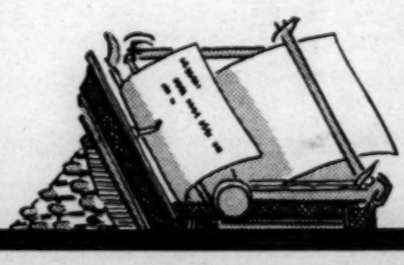

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Narcotics Bring Harbin to Depths of Degradation

BY THE REVIEW'S HARBIN CORRESPONDENT

THE entire Russian population of Harbin appears to be up in arms against the spread of the narcotic evil following an appeal of the "Society of Old Residents of Harbin," the translation of which was given in previous correspondence printed in *The Review* for October 31.

"There is a tremendous increase in the number of drug addicts in our city," said I. I. Haindroff, chairman of the Society, to pressmen on October 26. "It is especially noticeable amongst the Russian youths. Having been caught in the clutches of the dreadful vice, the young men, boys and girls, degenerate under the very eves of their parents. The vice can be combated only by joint efforts of all public bodies; it is too widespread and deep-rooted to be put down by efforts of a section of the population.

"That the situation has become perilous may be judged from what I saw a few days ago. One afternoon, I took a walk along the side streets in Pristan, near Kitaiskaya Street, and what I saw defies all descrintion. It is simply unbelievable! In the backyard of a tall building, I saw a group of young addicts, about ten in number, all Russians, smoking heroin right over a dead body of their pal! In another place, I saw a young man dropping dead from the over-use of narcotics. His agonies were beyond any description, and characteristic of a nightmare.

"What is surprising, the addicts realize the fate awaiting them. 'We're infected people! We simply can't stop!,' they say. Only the joint efforts of all public bodies can check the further spread of the vice. For instance, all the addicts should be taken off the streets and locked up behind the bars. Then, all the shops and dens, now in full operation, should be picketed. We know all these places, and if we shall succeed in preventing the youths from frequenting them, we might do something in the way of checking the further growth of the vice, at least amongst the Russians."

Continuing further, Mr. Haindroff said that since the initiative in the struggle against the drug traffic has been taken by his organization, he thought it imperative to call up a conference of all Russian public bodies in Harbin for the specific purpose of working out a concrete plan of operations. To secure the assistance of the Bureau for Administration of White Russian Affairs, he called on A. B. Baksheyeff, chief of the Bureau, and discussed with him the details of the forthcoming conference. Mr. Baksheyeff approved of the measures to be proposed at the forthcoming conference, Mr. Haindroff said.

Even the *Manchuria Daily News*, leading Japanese propaganda organ in English and a staunch supporter of all Government measures in Manchuria, including the opium monopoly, reported "the astounding increase of drug addicts amongst White Russian youths." It stated that there were many cases of parents asking, in their despair, the police to arrest their sons or daughters and lock them up in cells to cure them of the vice, or of a father severely beating his son for the ceaseless stealing of valuables and household articles and swapping them for drugs, or of an awful scene of a mother finding the daughter lying senseless in gutter, or of parents locking their sons and daughters up in rooms and keeping them chained to beds to prevent them from visiting drug-stores and dens. Some youthful addicts, the paper stated, fled from their parents and lived in public lodging-houses amidst thieves, drunkards and drug-addicts, begging for alms or stealing.

According to the paper, several campaigns staged by the Russians to keep their youths from drug-stores and dens have been utterly unsuccessful, the reason being a free sale of drugs by "drug-stores and small restaurants," because of which "the number of addicts seemed to be increasing, acquiring a still larger number of young customers." However, the paper did not state that Japanese nationals were responsible for this shameful state of things in Harbin.

There seems to be no end to the ingenuity of drug addicts for getting the money to buy drugs. According to the *Harbin Times*, another Japanese organ, one of such cases took place on Nov. 3. On that day, an ambulance picked up, it stated, a young man, N. Menovshikoff, 26, from a gutter, apparently in a dying state. When he came to his senses, he asked the attendant for a dime allegedly to pay for spending the night in a public lodging-house. After a few hours, the ambulance was again called out to pick up a dying man, in another place. It turned out to be Menovshikoff who, having used a dime for a "shot," tried to get another dime from the ambulance crew. They were a little wiser now and turned back, leaving him on the spot.

Harbin, Nov. 4, 1936.

How Japanese Militarists Hope to Squelch Liberalism

Domei states that defenders of Japan's constitutional system of politics were given new encouragment Nov. 7 in their campaign against threatening Fascist inroads as the nation enthusiastically launched into a six-day celebration of the completion of the new Yen 28,000,000 Diet building.

Meanwhile, threats of an impending head-on collision between two schools of politics, on a scale unprecedented in Japan, continued to mount as the political parties failed to be pacified by the statement made Nov. 6 by Count Terauchi, Minister of War, regarding the army's views on political reform. The attempt of the Minister to clarify the military viewpoint, in the opinion of most political commentators, resulted in a stiffening of the opposition to the Army's alleged plan to abolish party politics. Party leaders described as ominous the silence maintained by Gen. Terauchi regarding the military's reported plan to make Japan a one-party state. Cabinet circles, however, appeared to be relieved at the declaration of Gen. Terauchi that the Army is not seeking to impose a Fascist system on Japan and moved to seek an understanding with the political parties through the latter's representatives in the Cabinet.

The issue is generally expected to come to a head on Nov. 16 when Premier Koki Hirota will attend a plenary session of the commission for parliamentary reforms to define the government's attitude towards the question. A sub-committee of the Commission has voted in favor of seeking a statement from the Premier before continuing its labors. The Seiyukai, second largest party in the Diet, and the small but lusty Social Masses Party are in the van of the campaign against Fascism.

Gen. Terauchi, War Minister, Nov. 6, informed the Cabinet that the rumors of the Army's desire to establish a dictatorship and abolish the Diet were "groundless." The Army, he declared, has no intention to take over the function properly belonging to the Diet, although it wished to make known its views on national polity.

Immediately following the meeting of the Cabinet, Gen. Terauchi convoked a conference of high executives of the War Office to discuss the problem. The conferees agreed to await the results of the "inner cabinet's" meeting before taking any action. They, however, decided to push through the original plan for parliamentary reforms in view of the current domestic and international crisis.

The Army's plan is understood to provide for the following:

1. Denunciation of the present system of party representation in the Cabinet.
2. A drastic curb on the activities of political parties.
3. Cancellation of the right of the two Houses to impeach the Government.
4. A reorganization of the Lower House to provide for functional, instead of regional, representation, and
5. Replacement of the House of Peers with an "Economic General Staff," which is to be attached to the Lower Chamber.

Seiyukai Party Opposes Japanese Army's Demands

In sharp contrast to the attitude of the Minseito, which has adopted a "wait-and-see" policy, members of the Seiyukai's Committee of Investigation of Administrative Affairs, Nov. 4 went on record as demanding immediate action to forestall the establishment of a Fascist system in Japan. Speakers described the situation as "critical," alleging that the adoption of the Army's program would bring to an end Japan's 47-year-old Constitutional government. They declared that the nation need not blindly follow Fascist patterns fashionable in Europe just because the Army thought it was "the thing to do." Denunciation of the Army's attitude as running counter to national interests was advocated. S. Sunada, chairman of the committee, was requested to prepare concrete plans to meet the emergency.

Army authorities vigorously denied the charge of the political parties that their plan for Diet reforms aimed at the abolition of the parliamentary system of Government. The administrative reforms were proposed by the fighting services "in accordance with and within the limitations of the Imperial Constitution," a spokesman of the War Office told the press. Meanwhile, the Press Bureau of the War Ministry has already entered the parliamentary controversy by publishing a pamphlet, entitled "Replenishment and Dictatorship."

Japanese Diet to Be Convened Dec. 24

With threats of drastic curbs on parliamentary power, advocated by the military, agitating Japanese political circles, Emperor Hirohito in an edict gazetted Nov. 9 convoked the seventieth session of the Diet for Dec. 24.

New Diet Building Dedicated in Tokyo

Seventeen years after the laying of the corner-stone, the new building of the Diet, in Tokyo, erected at a cost of Yen 22,800,000, was dedicated Nov. 4 with simple Shinto rites.

Former Minister of Railways Indicted for Bribery

Shinya Uchida, former Minister of Railways, virtual head of the Showa Kai political party and a shipping magnate, was formally indicted Nov. 4 for receiving bribes while in office and jailed immediately afterwards. An Imperial Sanction was necessary to serve the bill of indictment, Mr. Uchida being a holder of a high court rank. The bribes allegedly received by the former Minister were placed by officials of the Procurators' Office of the Tokyo District Court at Yen 200,000.

Japanese Naval Changes—51 New Rear-Admirals to be Named

Admiral Takahashi, Commanderin-Chief of the Combined Fleet, and Vice-Admiral M. Yonai, Commander of the Yokosuka Admiralty, who formerly commanded the Japanese fleet in Chinese waters, will exchange posts on December 1, in the annual naval re-shuffle. Three rear-admirals will be raised to the rank of vice-admirals, while 51 captains will be made rear-admirals.

Tokyo Dancehalls Closed for "Injuring Morals"

Eight large dance-halls in Tokyo were ordered closed Nov. 4 by the Metropolitan Police Board for periods ranging between five and and ten days for "injuring public morals."

Kyushu Soda Company to Undertake Coal Liquefaction

The Kyushu Soda Company, a subsidiary firm of the Japan Soda Company, which recently purchased the Kido Coal Mine and established the Kyushu Coal Mining Industry Company, capitalized at Yen 5,000,000, of which Yen 1,250,000 is paid up, has decided to merge this company. Through the coming merger, the Kyushu Soda Company would become a company possessing Yen 15,000,000 for its capital. The Kyushu Coal produces 200,000 metric tons of coal a year. The company intends to continue purchasing promising coal mines and advance on the coal liquefaction industry with its surplus power.

Japanese Abbot of Pseudo-Religious Cult Arrested

Joining the nation-wide drive against the Hito-no-michi pseudo-religious cult, the Kanazawa city police Nov. 8 arrested Jiro Fujitsuka, chief priest of the city's branch of the sect, and closed down its temples. The arrested abbot, the report received here said, confessed, after a gruelilng examination, that he misled devotees by preaching false doctrines and engaged in medical practice without a license.

Youthful Rightists in Japan Unite

Seventy-six rightist youth groups were amalgamated into a National Council of the Pure Nipponism Youth Movement at a mass rally held at the Okazaki Public Hall in Tokyo Nov. 3. The establishment of the new patriotic organization coincided with the celebration of the 84th anniversary of the birth of the late Emperor Meiji.

Japan's Population Now Exceeds 70,258,000

Showing a gain of 1,004,005 persons for the past year the total population of Japan proper on October 1 reached 70,258,200, the Statisical Bureau of the Cabinet announced this week. The number of males slightly exceeded the number of females, the respective figures being 35,224,000 and 35,034,200. Tokyo Prefecture ranked first with 6,578,000 residents, followed by Osaka with 4,450,000 residents, followed by Osaka with 4,450,000 and the Hokkaido with 3,120,400. The next three most densely populated prefectures were Hyogo, 2,980,000; Fukuoka, 2,800,000 and Niigata, 2,000.

Japanese Are Active Buyers in Current South African Wool Auctions

Japanese traders are active buyers in the South African wool auctions. Since the opening of the Cape Town auction on Sept. 10 the Mitsui, the Mitsubishi, Messrs. Kanematsu and other leading firms have bought 90,000 bales, which is more than double the 1935 total. In Port Elizabeth and East London in particular, they are leading both German and French buyers.

Rayon Shipped Via Korea—Japanese Dyers' Association Alarmed at Control Fee Evasion

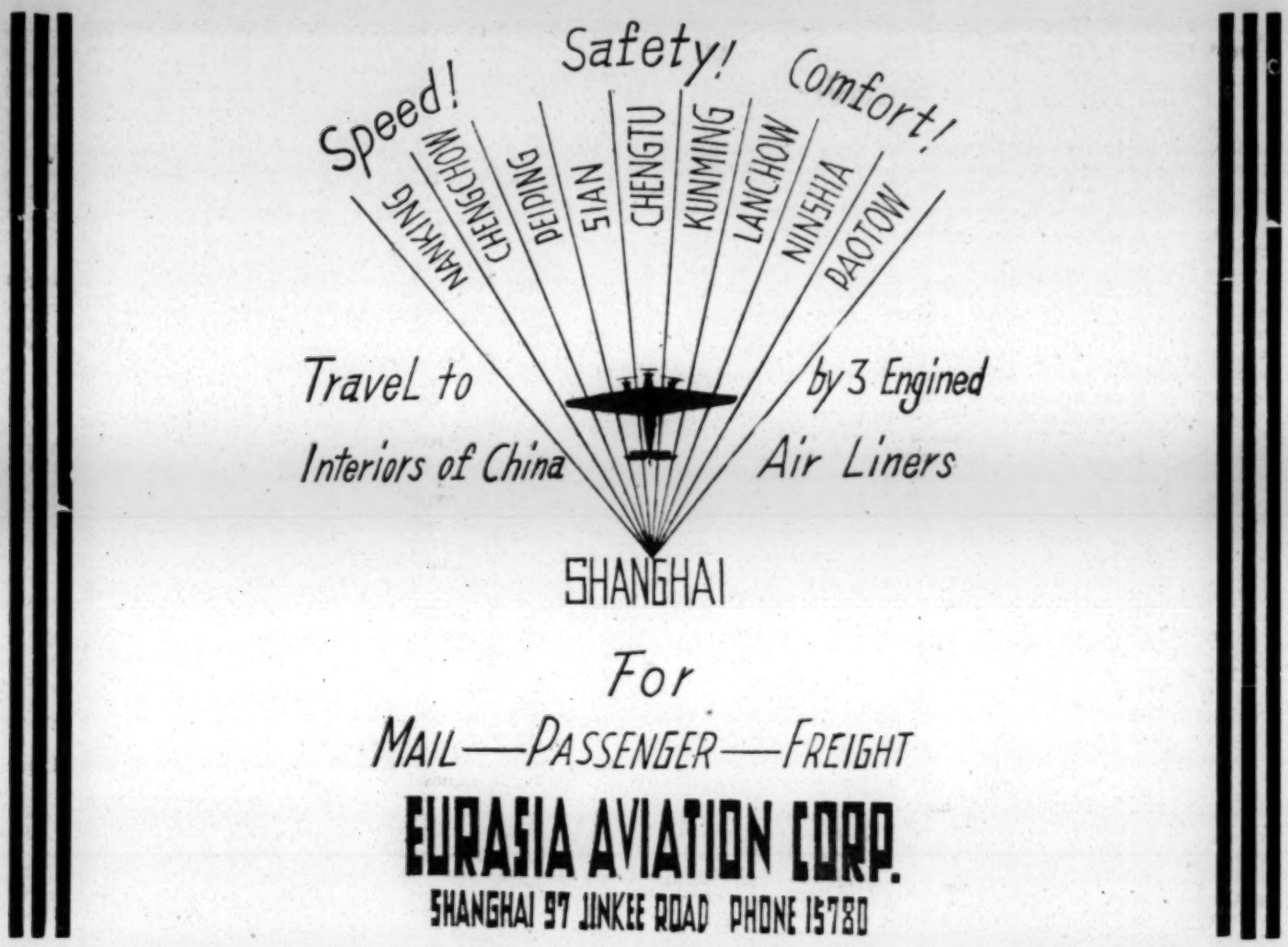
The Rayon Producers' Association, the Rayon Dyers' Association, the Silk and Rayon Exporters' Federation are alarmed at the heavy exports of rayon goods being made via Korea in order to evade the control fee charged by the Exporters' Federation. Following the example set by the Exporters' Federation, the Dyers' Association has now filed a petition with the Department of Commerce and Industry asking for appropriate measures to stop such shipments. The control fee in question, i.e. one sen per yard, was put into force on Aug. 1 with a view to raising an import compensation fund in connection with the Australian issue. Many firms have now commenced the shipment of grey cloth to Korea for reshipment to Manchuria, China and elsewhere after finishing. Shipments to Korea used to average 100,000 pieces a month, but the October total was 200,000 pieces. There are indications that they will mount further.

Japanese Police Aid in Breaking Ship Strike

Partly manned by strike-breakers supplied by the Nippon Seamen's Union, the Dairen Kisen Kaisha freighter *Tokyo Maru*, 4,160 tons, sailed from Osaka for Dairen Nov. 7, six days behind schedule. Thirteen men, who were authorized by the Nippon New Seamen's Union to go on strike on Nov. 1, were ordered by the police to leave the ship. The police, who had maintained guard on board the vessel during the strike, acted at the behest of the captain. The strike was declared because of reports that the 13 men would be discharged before the departure of the vessel for Dairen.

British King's Coronation Brings Trade to Japan

King Edward's coronation in London on May 12, 1936, wil be a profitable business,—for Japan, according to advices from



Tokyo. A large order for paper lanterns, which will decorate England's cities and hamlets alike, has already been received by the world-famous Nagoya lantern manufacturers. Large orders for electric bulbs have also been received by a number of firms in Japan. Bulb manufacturers told *Domei* that they expected to ship Yen 2,000,000 worth of lamps to England. Union Jacks are being produced by the thousand in the Kwansai District, while inquiries have been received from England by Japanese exporters of silk, porcelain and celluloid goods.

Japan's Population Will Soon Reach Maximum, Says Prof Alsberg

Japan's "ever increasing population" no longer needs to be a bugbear either for Japan or the other nations in which Japan reportedly has been seeking population outlets, according to Prof. Carll L. Alsberg, chairman of the International Research committee of the Institute of Pacific relations.

Dr. Alsberg, who is also director of the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, declares that the research work of the Institute of Pacific relations has demonstrated that within the next forty or fifty years, Japan's increase in population will have ceased to exist and her population will have become stabilized.

The only point on which authorities are not unanimous, he stated, is the final figure which may be regarded as the maximum for the Japanese race. Some think this maximum may reach as high as 100,000,000 while others doubt if it will ever go much beyond 80,000,000. Already, according to Dr. Alsberg, Japan has begun to show the western tendency of a decreasing population similarly as in the United States, France and other countries.

The Fatuity of the Japanese Police Interrogatories

Huge Byas in the *Japan Advertiser* of Nov. 1 made the following points against the inquisitions by the Japanese police against foreign visitors:

"Much of the friction is caused by the fact that officers who question passengers do not confine themselves to the particulars the law requires, all of which (including age) are stated on the passport. They enter into rambling interrogatories about his past life or his future intentions or his political opinions and the tourist does not understand such peculiar questions. He thinks he is being treated as a suspicious character and he becomes angry—which is the worst thing he can do. When tourists are told they need not be alarmed at such questionings, it might be remembered that there have been several cases recently in which foreigners have had painful experience of the "third degree" methods which have been censured not by foreign critics alone but by Japanese judges from the bench. Japan is preparing to invite all the world to her shores. The visitors should take back impressions of a lovely land and a kindly people. Too often that impression is spoiled by the alarm and irritation caused by questioning which seems to show that the visitor is regarded as a suspected person, or a Communist or a spy. What do the police get in return for all the trouble they take and give? Have they ever caught a spy? Have they ever confiscated a photograph for which any foreign Government would give five sen? I suggest that if these questions were honestly asked and answered much of the police energy now wasted on catechising visitors would be released for its legitimate work of repressing crime."

Japan Declares No War Bases Constructed in Mandated Islands

A new assurance to the effect that since the year 1922, all military forces had been withdrawn from the Pacific Islands under mandate to Tokyo and that no military, naval or air bases exist in these islands at present, was given by the Japanese Government in its report on the Administration of the Islands during the year 1935. The report was examined Nov. 9 by the League of Nations Committee on Mandates. The Japanese document further stated Tokyo's intention to develop air communications in the mandated zone, "so as to ensure postal services and meteorological information to all fishing vessels in the region and also to extend general help to navigation." The Committee questioned Mr. Ito, the Japanese Minister to Warsaw, who presented the report, concerning the economic situation in the islands. It was pointed out that exports from the Islands to Japan were on the increase and that it was necessary to raise the standard of living of the islanders.

Japanese Press Ignores Keelung Incident

Newspapers throughout Japan are paying scant attention to the "Keelung incident," in which three British bluejackets accused Formosan police of maltreating them. Officials in Tokyo, speaking informally, said they could not understand why British journals singled out for comment one out of the 21 incidents involving British sailors in Keelung.

The British contention, they added, that all British sailors are "decent and sober abroad," cannot be conceded, especially since the three sailors were found with bottles of liquor in their hands.

Soviet Union Celebrates 19th Anniversary of Revolution

The Soviet Union celebrated the nineteenth anniversary of the Revolution Nov. 7. *Tass* says the cities and collective farms of the entire country were festively illuminated and decorated for the occasion. The entire population thronged the streets, which were decorated with the portraits of the leaders, together with posters, diagrams and show windows demonstrating the achievements of the Soviet Union for the past nineteen years.

On Nov. 6, festive meetings of toilers were held throughout the country. A meeting of the Moscow Soviet, together with the Central Party and Soviet Trade Union organizations was held in the Moscow Bolshoy Theatre. Stalin, who appeared in the Presidium together with other leaders of the Party and members of the Government, was received with a tremendous ovation from the entire audience.

A grand parade of the units of the Moscow Garrison was held in the Red Square with the participation of all arms, including a large number of mechanized and motorized units, aviation, and armed detachments of the Moscow proletariat.

The parade was reviewed by the Peoples Commissar of Defence, Marshal of the Soviet Union, Voroshilov, who delivered a short speech of greetings. Marching past the Lenin Mausoleum, the troops enthusiastically greeted Stalin, Molotov, Kaganovich, Kalinin, Ordjonikidze and other leaders of the Party and Government, who stood on the platform. The parade was watched by many thousands of toilers of Moscow and delegates of other cities, collective farms, numerous foreign delegations, also by the diplomatic corps and military attackes.

Following the parade, a demonstration of the toilers of the capital began filing through the Red Square. Endless columns of demonstrators carrying countless red banners, portraits and placards with music and singing, passing by the Mausoleum enthusiastically greeted Stalin and his comrades in arms. This year, the Stalinst Constitution has been the central theme of slogans and posters of the demonstration.

Congratulating the Red Army on the national holiday, Voroshilov wrote: "The peoples of the world are ever more sharply approaching the new imperialist war. Irreconcilable enemies are preparing an attack against the U.S.S.R. Defending the cause of peace, the Soviet Government is busily engaged in strengthening the defensive might of the State. Together with the stormy growth of the socialist State our valiant Red Army is also growing and gaining strength. The enemies and warmongers will never succeed in crossing the sacred and inviolable borders of the Soviet land. The Soviet Union is filled with a firm determination and its Red Army is always ready to crush the enemy on that territory from which he dares to appear."

A delegation of Spanish workers participated in the celebrations.

Soviet Consul General Holds Reception in Shanghai

In Shanghai, members of the diplomatic corps in China, the consular body in Shanghai, high military, naval, and Chinese Government Municipal officials attended a reception held at the Consulate General of the U.S.S.R., Whangpoo Road. The guests were greeted by I. I. Spilwanek, Counsellor of the Soviet Embassy and Consul General, and members of his staff. At Nanking more than 200 Chinese government leaders and members of the diplomatic corps called at the Soviet Embassy, to carry greetings. The guests were received by Mr. Bogomoloff, who with the assistance of his staff, entertained the visitors in the spacious Embassy reception room.

Japanese Held in Vladivostok Sentenced to Die Before Soviet Firing Squad

Sentenced to die before a Soviet firing squad on charges of espionage, Ichiro Naka, an employee of the Vladivostok Japanese Merchantmen's Guild, is being held *incommunicado* in the maritime city, according to official reports received in Tokyo, Nov. 6. The Soviet military authorities, the reports added, steadfastly refuse to show a copy of the sentence to Mr. Sugishita, Japanese Consul-General in Vladivostok. The Russian authorities further declined to reveal the date on which a Higher Military Court would hear Mr. Naka's appeal. It was, however, learned that the case would be heard either in Khabarovsk or in Moscow. Gaimusho officials intimated that Kaka was "framed up," pointing to the disappearance of a Soviet youth, Antonoff, who was accused in the indictment of being Mr. Naka's accomplice. The youth, the officials asserted, "possibly concocted the whole affair." The evidence presented by the procurators, according to official reports received in Tokyo included a photograph of a map of the Vladivostok harbor and the namecard of a Japanese policeman. Mr. Naka's arrest by agents of the Ogpu, the officials said, might have been motivated by a desire to undermine further the status of the small Japanese community in the Soviet port. Japanese residents of Vladivostok, Gaimusho officials alleged, have been subjected to "systematic persecution" by the Soviets, causing many to return to Japan.

London "Times" Asks: What Is Moscow's Purpose in Developing Ice-Bound Regions?

"What is the Soviet Government's purpose in developing at enormous expense the ice-bound regions of northern Siberia?" the London *Times* of Nov. 6 asked in an editorial commenting on a series of articles which said newspaper has been publishing under the title "Russia in the Arctic." The reasons for this move, says the journal, fall into two main groups—military and economic. If Russia can guarantee her ships' passage for at least part of the year along the northern seas, as she is now trying to do, not only will she take much heavy traffic off the trans-Siberian railway, but it would have an all-Russian route in war time for small battleships and merchantmen. The Soviets also realize that, if traffic through the Arctic Sea is to be of any value, it must be re-fuelled and re-victualled en route, hence the construction of towns and factories throughout the north.

Shigemitsu Says Japanese Attitude to Russia Not Changed

Japan's attitude towards the conclusion of a non-aggression pact with the U.S.S.R. has not been changed, declared Mr. Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to Russia, in a farewell statement before his departure from Tokyo, Nov. 6, for Moscow to assume his new duties. To Japan, Mr. Shigemitsu stated, it seemed that the task of promoting an atmosphere which would make the conclusion of such a pact possible is vastly more important than that of concluding the pact itself. Mr. Shigemitsu was of the opinion that because of the geographical proximity of the two countries, the establishment of permanent peace between Japan and the U.S.S.R. is of vital necessity to the welfare of the Far East.

Trotsky Accuses Stalin of Being a Sadist

Leon Trotsky accuses Josef Stalin of being a sadist in a remarkable letter written by the exiled Bolshevik from his retreat in Norway to his publishers in New York, Messrs. Simon and Schuster. Trotsky declares that Stalin told him one night in Moscow "the best thing in life is to choose the right victim, to prepare everything well, to release one's rage ruthlessly, and then to go to bed." Trotsky added that Stalin's "brutal and ignorant mediocrity is the expression of Russia's new ruling caste, that of the bureaucratic parvenue."

Baku Oil Workers Engage in Stakhanovite Twenty-Day Drive

The Baku oil workers last month declared a Stakhanovite twenty-day drive and undertook to increase the average daily output of oil to 60,334 tons against 57,600 tons—the daily program for October—and against 55,063 tons, being the actual output on Oct. 10. The number of oil wells in exploitation by the end of the twenty day period was to reach 5,110 against 4,735 on Oct. 10. The word "Stakhanovite" is used in Russia to denote mass production on an intensive scale.

65,000 Suspected Trotsky Adherents Ordered to Settle in Interior

Sixty-five thousand persons suspected of being adherents of Leon Trotsky, have been ordered to leave Moscow, Leningrad, Charkon and Kiev and to settle in the interior provinces of the Soviet Union, according to press reports. It is stated that 20,000 "suspecus" in Leningrad, 22,000 in Kiev, 11,000 in Charkov and 12,000 in Moscow have received such notifications of resettlement.

M. Bogomoloff Departs for Moscow to Attend Soviet Congress

M. Bogomoloff, Soviet Ambassador to China, departed from Shanghai Nov. 10 by the s.s. *Sever* for Vladivostick, enroute to Moscow, for a two month's trip. He paid an official farewell call on Mayor Wu Te-chen at the Civic Centre, Nov. 9. The purpose of M. Bogomoloff 's visit home, it is reported, is to attend an important conference in Moscow which is taking place late this month.

Domei stated that although the ostensible object of the Moscow envoy's homeward journey is stated to be to attend the Congress of the Soviets projected for the end of this month, it is believed he will advance important suggestions following his arrival in Moscow with regard to the Soviet Government's policies toward China.

Chinese Ambassador to Japan to Come to Nanking on Visit

Following closely Tokyo's reports that Mr. Kawagoe, Japanese Ambassador to China, might be summoned back to Japan was the revelation Nov. 6 that Hsu Shih-ying, Chinese Ambassador to Japan, has asked permission from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to return to Nanking for a short visit.

Chiang Ting-fu Arrives in Moscow

The new Chinese Ambassador to the U.SS.R., Chiang Ting-fu, arrived in Moscow Nov. 7. He was met at the station by the head of the Protocol Department of the Peoples Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, Comrade Barkov, and the entire staff of the Chinese Embassy, headed by the Charge d'Affairs, Mr. Wu.

Dr. H. H. Kung Not Yet Completely Recovered

Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance, who is now on leave of absence on account of indisposition, has not yet fully recovered from his illness, and has taken the advice of his doctor to take a further rest pending complete recovery.

Kwangtung to Erect Steel Works in Ccoperation with Britain and Nanking

K. Lund returned to China last week from London, as the representative of an important British group of engineers and industrialists, which completed a contract early this year for the proposed erection of iron and steel works at Canton. Mr. Lund says business circles both in Hongkong and Canton are enthusiastic about the proposed industrial development in Kwangtug and it is hoped that the erection of the iron and steel works will mark the first example of the financial and economic co-operation between Hongkong and South China and Nanking.

The British engineers in their report to the Kwangtung authorities stated that there are considerable reserves of iron ore in various parts of Kwangtung Province, large quantities of limestone of high quality suitable for the iron and steel making processes, and valuable deposits of coal, the largest of which are situated near the Canton-Hankow Railway on both sides of the boundary line between the provinces of Kwangtung and Hunan.

Overseas Chinese to Investigate Industrial Possibilities in South China

Overseas Chinese merchants now located at Singapore are planning an observation tour of Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces. Investigation of the possibilities for industrial development is said to be the purpose of their trip. The group is headed by Messrs. Li Chung-din and Wang Chung-kut.

Canton Reduces Adverse Trade Balance

Canton's adverse balance in her foreign trade for the period from January to September this year amounted to $38,575,108, showing a decrease of $26,084,369 over the corresponding period of 1935. For the period under review Canton's total imports amounted to $97,354,890 compared with $116,893,349, for the same period last year, while her exports totalled $58,779,782 compared with $52,233,872 for the same period last year.

Canton Railway to Be Extended to Whampoa

The Canton-Hankow Railway will be extended in the near future from the Canton terminus to Whampoa, for the development of which harbor the Kwangtung provincial government has allotted $1,000,000.

Czechoslovakia Approached for Supply of Railway Materials

The Ministry of Railways is approaching Czechoslovakia for a loan of approximately $6,000,000 in the form of railway materials for improving the Hangchow-Yushan section of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway in process of construction, according to the *Shing Sheng* News Agency. The loan will be returned after seven years at an interest of four per cent. As to other things to be mentioned in the loan agreement they will be similar to those mentioned in another agreement signed by the Ministry with a German firm in connection with the construction of the Nanchang-Pinghsiang section of the proposed railway. This section is expected to be completed next March.

Kiao-Tsi Railway to Borrow 200 Freight Cars from Other Lines

With a view to meeting the increasing freight service on the Kiao-tsi Railway, Tan Shu-kwei, vice-chief of the Traffic Department of the railway administration, is requesting the Ministry of Railways to lend 200 freight cars to be supplied from other lines in the country. The Kiao-tsi Railway, due to the heavy freight traffic last year, purchased 100 freight cars from foreign countries. The present number of cars, however, still does not meet the increasing demand.

Heating Facilities in Passenger Trains to Be Improved This Winter

In view of the approach of the winter season, the Ministry of Railway has issued identical orders to various government railways, instructing them to improve the heating facilities on all passenger trains.

Japanese Falling Behind in Trade with in China?

(From the Tokyo Chugai)

Great Britain and Germany are advancing in the Chinese market and Japan is losing ground. Japan is third on the list of exports to China; it comes next to Germany, which has been advancing remarkably since this spring. Germany is in a position to fill the growing Chinese demand for steel, machinery and chemicals. The closeness of the economic ties being forged between Germany and China is indicated by the reported conclusion of a secret agreement between the two countries. Great Britain is fourth on the list of supplies of China. These is no indication that it will remain so much longer. Since the visit of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross to the Far East, the British Government has been striving for a greater share of the trade with China. The progress of the British plan for larger investments in China holds out a promise of a further British advance in the China market.

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East Hopei Regime Acts as Host to Foreign Newspapermen

The authorities of the East Hopei regime Nov. 5 took a number of foreign newspaper representatives on a visit to Tungchow where they were received by Yin Ju-keng, head of the autonomous government, who reminded them that November 25 would be the anniversary of the founding of the "Chi Tung" control, which covered 14,000 square miles and 7,000,000 people. He stated that the Chi Tung Bank shortly would begin to issue bank-notes of the East Hopei regime. In all, about $10,000,000 worth would be issued by February next. This issue would have as backing 60 per cent in Japanese gold yen and gold and silver bullion. The gold bullion came from the gold mines in the territory, which were a State monopoly. Asked about the defence forces of his territory, Mr. Yin replied that he had Pao-an-tui totalling 16,000 men. As regards finances, his administration had a revenue of about $12,000,000 annually, including $3,000,000 from salt taxes, $1,400,000 from the tobacco tax, $1,000,000 from the consolidated tax, $3,000,000 from land taxes, and $2,000,000 from consumption taxes. The Peiping railway paid $100,000 monthly.

Mr. Yin said his administration thought the Nanking Customs tariff too high, and, while he had no definite tariff in his territory, he collected roughly a quarter of the Nanking rates. His administration had nothing to do with the Maritime Customs staff at Chinwangtao.

Japanese Increase Ascendancy in North China Cotton Industry

A drastic readjustment of the present system of distributing cotton yarn among the textile centres of China was predicted in Tokyo, Nov. 6. by a leading cotton mill executive on the basis of reports of the rapid increase in the number of Japanese cotton mills in Tientsin. The reports indicated that while at present there are seven Japanese mills in Tientsin, with 245,000 spindles and 1,300 looms, these figures will be increased to ten mills, 515,000 spindles, and 10,100 looms before the end of 1937. The new plants will be erected by the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., the Dai Nippon Boseki Kaisha, and the Fukushima Cotton Spinning Co. With the erections of the new factories, the textile industry in Tientsin will surpass that in Tsingtao, thus necessitating changes in the distribution of cotton yarn. An official of the Federation of Cotton Manufacturers, who had returned from a tour of North China, told *Domei* that this year's production of raw cotton in Shantung, Shansi and Hopei would be double that of last year. About 60 per cent of the raw cotton produced in North China, or 3,270,000 piculs, he said, will be used for spinning purposes. If 2,000,000 piculs are consumed by the cotton mills in North China, the rest will be available for export to Japan.

Japanese Complete Arrangements for Munitions Factory at Tangku

The *Sinwanpao* reports that, under instructions from the Tokyo War Office, a Japanese has completed arrangement for the establishment of a munitions factory at Tangku, near Tientsin, in order to meet the ever-increasing demand for Japanese-made firearms in China. The new company will have a capital of $1,000,000, about $300,000 of which is to be used for the construction of a munitions factory. Hitherto, the person mentioned has been an agent for the sale of Japanese firearms in Tientsin, with the official permission of the Japanese War Office, and he is said to have supplied all kinds of military weapons.

Tientsin to Control Hai Ho Police

The Hai Ho River Police Headquarters, hitherto under the Hopei Provincial Government, will be transferred to the control of the Tientsin City Government shortly, according to an agreement reached between the provincial government and river police headquarters. The river police for the five tributaries on the Hai Ho namely, the Pai, Yungting, Taching, Huto and Grand Canal, however, will remain under the jurisdiction of the Hopei Provincial Government and will be removed from Tientsin to Paoting in the near future.

Sung Cheh-Yuan Presents $100,000 to Hsiao Chen-Yin

Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, Chairman of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, has presented to Gen. Hsiao Chen-yin, former Mayor of Tientsin, travelling expenses amounting to $100,000. It was reported by the *Sin Wen Pao*, Nov. 9 that Gen. Hsiao will leave for abroad by the end of this month.

No Date Yet Arranged For Commencement of New Sino-Japanese Air Service

Interviewed by press representatives Tientsin Nov. 8 Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, Chairman of the Hopei and Chahar Political Council, declared that the capital for the new Sino-Japanese concern, the Hui Tung Company, has been fully subscribed, although the inauguration of the China-Japan air service is still without date.

Later messages stated that the projected through air service between North China and Manchukuo will probably begin on Nov. 17.

New Incident Occurs at Shihchiachuang

A fresh Sino-Japanese incident took place at Shihchiachuang, over the lease of a Chinese house by Koreans. A representative of the Japanese Embassy called at the Hopei-Charhar Political Affairs Committee Nov. 7 to discuss the matter.

300,000 Soldiers to be Recruited in Shansi and Suiyuan

A military conscription plan for Shansi province has been submitted to the Ministry of War in Nanking. According to this plan, 250,000 young men will be recruited for the army in Shansi, and an additional 50,000 in Suiyuan. Work in preparation for the recruitment is now actively proceeding, the *Shanghai Nippo*, of Nov. 6, stated.

Chinese to Hold Manoeuvers in North China—Japanese Invited to Watch

The Japanese press in Tientsin Nov. 10 stated that the 29th Army, which is under the command of General Sung Cheh-yuan, is carrying out extensive maneuvers between November 11 and 14 in the vicinity of Nanyuan and Kuan. Invitations to witness the maneuvers have been extended to the Japanese garrison in North China, and at least twenty Japanese officers are expected to attend.

Japanese Capitalists Stated to Be Unwilling to Invest in North China

Chinese sources report that Japanese capitalists are unwilling to invest in the economic development of North China under the auspices of the Hsin Chung Co., a subsidiary of the South Manchuria Railway Company formed for the purpose of pushing the economic exploitation of North China.

Lieutenant-General Tashiro, commander of the Japanese garrison in North China, and General Sung Cheh-yuan, Chairman of the Hopei and Chahar Political Council, are reported to have been discussing in Tientsin the construction of a harbor at Tangku, the development of the Lungyen iron mines and conservancy work in the Huai River.

They are stated to have decided on a general principle that capital for all these projects should be jointly subscribed by Chinese and Japanese financiers.

Regarding the Shihchiachwang-Tientsin railway, it is reported that the S.M.R. is willing to invest $8,000,000 and that one of Lieut.-General Tashiro's staff officers flew to Changchun, capital of Manchukuo, to submit a report to the Kwantung Army on this and other subjects discussed between General Tashiro and General Sung Cheh-yuan.

Step-Son of Minnesota Brewer Held in Shanghai on Murder Charge

Gerald "Jay" Reed Martin, 20 years of age, a step-son of G. R. Martin, head of the Mankato Brewing Company, Mankato, Minnesota, after being held several days in the Ward Road prison, Shanghai, in connection with the drowning of a ricsha puller at the Dah Moh Bridge, was formally charged with murder by the U.S. authorities in Shanghai Nov. 9. The drowning followed a fight with young Martin who claims that the puller was attempting to rob him. Both men fell into the creek, but Martin managed to get out with, however, considerable water in his lungs. At the conclusion of the inquest held over the body of the dead man, the procurator of the Special District Court in Nantao returned a verdict that death had been due to injuries received before the man fell into the water. Young Martin arrived in Shanghai about three months ago, as a passenger on one of the Dollar boats from Seattle. He was unemployed.

Chinese Appeal to Japanese to End Bluejackets' Actions in Hongkew

The First Special District Citizens Federation, supported by its various branches, has issued a manifesto regarding the Hongkew district of the International Settlement. The manifesto begins by saying that Hongkew was once one of the most prosperous districts in the Settlement, but, since September 18 and Januray 28 incidents, it has been hit hard by business depression. The condition became worse when many residents moved from Hongkew owing to the alarm caused by the presence of Japanese naval landing parties and wild rumors concerning them. The Federation, the manifesto states, appeals to the local Japanese residents to appeal to their authorities to "stop the horse on approaching the precipice" and to stop the Japanese uniformed men's activities in Shanghai so that residents' minds can be set at ease and business restored. The manifesto states that the center of Japanese business in Shanghai is also in Hongkew and they, like the Chinese, must have suffered no less than the Chinese.

Optimistic Comment on China in London Financial Journal

The greater industrialization of China was predicted by the London *Financial News* in an article Nov. 7 in which it commented on British opportunities in the Far-Eastern Republic. "There are strong indications," it stated, "that the recent industrial expansion is only the beginning of a much wider development, which might finally result in the opening up of China's rural districts and the industrialization of large areas.

U.S.-China Silver Pact Nears Termination

Treasury Department officials in Washington, Nov. 5, indicated that the silver-purchase agreement with China was nearly terminated, as a result of the purchase by the United States of virtually all the silver which the United States contracted for under the Chen-Morgenthau accord.

Japanese at Tsingtao Object to Shipments of Silver to Shanghai

A strong protest was made to the Tsingtao Municipal Government by Haruhiko Nishi, Japanese consul-general in Tsingtao Oct. 28, with regard to the shipment of 8,000,000 yuan of silver destined for the Central Government at Nanking. The shipment was seen as an indication that the National Government is starting a vigorous campaign to take over silver holdings in North China.

"Shanghai Mainichi" Criticizes Policy of Inflation

Discussing the present high prices of commodities, the *Shanghai Mainichi*, in an editorial Nov. 9 commented: "Despite this year's extraordinarily good harvest, the prices of agricultural commodities are rising rapidly. There are, of course, many reasons for this phenomenon, but the endless issuance of legal tender notes is the factor of most importance. In October, 1935 the three Government banks—Central Bank of China, Bank of China and Bank of Communications—had issued legal tender notes to the face value of $305,560,000, but by October of this year the amount had increased to $961,530,000, a three-fold increase. "It is known to all," the paper declared "that the issuance of paper money in China does not proceed in conformity with objective financial requirements, but according to the needs of the Ministry of Finance. As a consequence, the legal tender notes have been devalued and this is what is largely responsible for the rising prices of commodities."

Most of America's Silver Imports Come from China

Silver to a total value of $15,726,000 ($13,916,000 from China), was imported by the United States during the week ended Oct. 23, compared with $1,029,000 during the previous week.

Price of Silver Rises in U.S. and England

Messrs. Handy and Harman, in a statement issued in New York Nov. 9 said: "We are quoting 47¼ cents as the official price for foreign silver. Since May 19 the quotation has been 45 cents, which has been the price paid by the United States Treasury."

Japanese Want Special Administrative District in Shanghai

Taking another step in their agitation for the control of police and fire brigade administration in Hongkew, officials of the northern branch of the Federation of Amalgamated Japanese Street Unions have petitioned the Nipponese authorities in Shanghai and Tokyo for the establishment of a special administrative area in Hongkew and Chapei.

Officials of the northern branch of the Federation of Amalgamated Japanese Street Unions, one of the two Japanese community organizations in Shanghai, gathered in Magnolia Terrace Nov. 9 to draft a resoluition and a petition to be presented on behalf of members to the Japanese authorities here and in Tokyo regarding the proposed creation of a special administrative district comprising the extension roads area in Hongkew and Chapei.

The creation of a special administrative district along the northern boundary of the Settlement has been discussed since 1930 as a part of the outside roads question arising out of the demand of the Chinese authorities for a rendition of the administrative rights of the S.M.C. over extra-Settlement roads. The Japanese authorities have been interested in the negotiations because of the large number of Nipponses residents in the area, according to *Domei*.

While leaders of the campaign are not prepared to say what the "special administrative district" exactly means, it is pointed out unofficially by local Nipponese that they desire to see the establishment of an area along the lines of the former British Concession in Hankow. In that city, the former Concession is now governed as a "Special Administrative District," with a council consisting of three British and three Chinese members.

It was explained to a *China Press* reporter that the present aim of the local Japanese is to set up an area in which the Chinese authorities will have nominal jurisdiction while the Japanese will serve as " advisors" in police, public utilities, and taxing administrations.

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Manchurian Incident Expense Fund Will Total Quarter Billion Yen

The *Tokyo Miyako* Oct. 30 stated that noteworthy features of the Army budget for the 1937-38 fiscal year are expenses for the expansion of the air force and strengthening of the Japanese forces in Manchuria. The expenses to be included in the next year's budget in particular are those for personnel, machinery and equipment, and those coming in later years will include expenses for maintenance and readjustment of the strategical materials forming part of the new national defense replenishment plan.

In view of the "emergency nature of the times," the Army is anxious to assure the full realization of its schemes and is demanding of the Finance Ministry the approval of the entire maintenance and planning expenses along with the expenses for the first year of the replenishment program.

Especially prominent is the Manchurian Incident item. The expenses for strengthening the Japanese garrison in Manchuria to be included beginning the next fiscal year will be added to the expenses hitherto known as the Manchurian Incident expenses, and thus the latter will swell out to about Yen 240,000,000 or Yen 250,000,000.

Mongolian "Irregulars" Launch Invasion

Mongol irregulars from Chahar province launched their long-threatened invasion of Suiyuan Nov. 6. Skirmishes occurred during the previous 48 hours between their advance guards and Suiyuan provincial troops near the town of Taolin, in Suiyuan. Manchukuo forces in the neighbourhood of Shangtu were reported to be moving westward in support of the Mongols. The latter are commanded by Wang Ying and Chin Chia-shan and the Manchus by General Li Shou-hsin, who last year gained control of five counties in Chahar after some fighting with Chinese forces on the Jehol-Chahar border. The invaders are being assisted by airplanes, five of which flew over the Suiyuan lines from the direction of Changpei early this week.

Kwantung Army Charges Red Officials Supply Arms for Tufei

Soviet authorities were accused Nov. 5 by the officials of the Kwantung Army of dispatching light planes into Manchukuo with arms, ammunition and funds destined for bands of Communists and outlaws operating in the northeastern corner of the new State. This charge, officials in Changchun asserted, was substantiated by a confession made by one Li Hsin-wen, a leader of Communist band, arrested some time ago. An official report received by the Army from Sankiang province, they went on, said that Soviet light military planes penetrated within 250 kilometres from the border twice since summer, bringing supplies to bands in the Tangyuan District, in the lower reaches of the Sungari River.

Brigand's Confession Thought "Evidence" of Secret Soviet Aid in Manchukuo

Fresh evidence of secret contact between the Soviet authorities and Manchurian bandits infesting the northern frontier was claimed in telegraph reports which were received in Hsinking Nov. 4 by the Kwantung Army from border guards. According to the reports, statements have been made by Li Chen-wen, close lieutenant of Hsia Yun-kai, bandit leader of the "People's Revolutionary Army," definitely revealing that Communist bandits have received munitions and war funds from the Soviets. Li was captured by frontier guards in Sanchiang Province while he was scouting Japanese-Manchukuo military maneuvers in the border region and, in the course of examination, he is said to have admitted that Soviet warplanes have invaded Manchukuo territory on more than one occasion since last spring, once as far as 250 kilometers from the frontier. The bandit chieftain is also alleged to have confessed that Soviet planes twice crossed the border with arms and ammunition and gave important directions to Communist bandits in the district of Tangyuan, on the Sungari River. The revelation is stated to has caused serious worry among the Japanese authorities, who believe that well-arranged plans have been put into effect to organize the bandits with radical thoughts.

Soviets Accused of "Illegal" Surveying in Manchuria

Another protest against an alleged illegal surveying of Manchukuo territory, 27 kilometres up the Argun River, by a Soviet party early last week, was filed with Mr. Slavutsky on the same date. The action, Shih Li-pen, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in North Manchuria, stated in his demarche to the Soviet Consul-General at Harbin, constituted a violation of Manchukuo's territorial integrity and of the Soviet-Manchukuo Waterways Agreement.

Mukden Still Largest City in Manchuria

Mukden still remains the most populated city of Manchukuo, with 533,593 residents, 83,000 of whom are Japanese, the Ministry of Interior revealed at Changchun, Nov. 8. Harbin held the second place, with 461,398 inhabitants, of whom 37,672 were Japanese. Changchun came third, with a population of 302,197, including 64,408 Nipponese. Dairen had the largest Japanese population of any city in the new State and the Kwantung Leased territory, with 143,352 out of a total number of 368,816 inhabitants.

Mongols Give Up Bodies of Japanese Slain in Border Clash

Following conclusion of protracted negotiations between the authorities of Outer Mongolia and Japan and Manchukuo, the remains of the eleven Japanese soldiers who were killed in action last Spring on the occasion of a border clash near Tawlan, were handed over to the Japanese officials at Manchouli on October 29. The bodies of the Japanese soldiers had been kept in Outer Mongolia since the border engagement at the end of last March. Put in coffins, they were handed to the Japanese authorities by the Outer Mongolian offisials "in a most polite manner," according to the *Domei* account.

Prcblem cf Defense Discussed by President cf Air Defence Ccllege at Nanking

The problem of air defence in cities, with special emphasis on conditions in China, forms the subject of an article by Lieut.-General Huang Chen-chiu, president of the Air Defence College, Nanking, which appeared in instalments during the past few days in the Chinese newspapers in Shanghai.

In the event of war, the article predicted that Japanese planes, with Taku as their base, could easily destroy Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Loyang and other important cities. And with Formosa as a base, they could wreak havoc on the southern portion of China. Should Soviet Russia be the attacking nation, the article added, Soviet planes, with Outer Mongolia as their base, could destroy many North China cities, including Peiping, Tatung Kansu and Ninghsia. Canton, Foochow, Kunming and Kweiyang could not avert the dangers of being seriously bombarded should British planes take off from Hongkong to attack China. The article pointed out that formerly bombs carried by planes varied from 80 to 300 kilograms in weight, whereas to-day their weight has been increased to 2,000 kilograms.

Hangchow to Have Air Defense Exhibition

An Air-defense Exhibition will be held in Hangchow on Nov. 14. Kwar Li-sheng, who is in charge of the Exhibition, arrived in Hangchow from Soochow Nov. 7 with 200 models of air-defense weapons.

Date for Opening of Manchuria-North China Air Service Not Yet Fixed

Interviewed by Chinese pressmen at Peiping Nov. 4 General Chang Yun-yung, Commander of the Peace Preservation Corps in Hopei, who negotiated the through air agreement with Mr. Kodama, of the Ministry of Communications in Changchun, said that although the Hui Tung Company, which is to operate the air lines between Manchuria and Hopei and Chahar under the air agreement, had held an inaugural meeting, no date had been fixed as to when the company would open for business. General Chang said that a fleet of 11 airplanes would be used for the service.

Japanese Build Airplane for Non-Stop Flight from Tokyo to New York

Final touches were put Nov. 9 to a huge monoplane constructed by the Aeronautical Research Institute of the Tokyo Imperial University through a grant of Yen 500,000 from the Ministry of Education. The craft, constructed entirely of Japanese materials, is designed for long-distance flights and, according to its builders, should be able to fly non-stop from Tokyo to New York in 95 hours.

North American Aviation Co. to Supply 130 Planes to U.S. Army

The United States has purchased 130 single-motored, 400 horsepower, low-wing training monoplanes from the North American Aviation Company of Englewood, California, and more will be ordered in the future, according to at cable received by H. D. Norris, Shanghai representative of the North American Aviation Company, last week. The planes will be delivered to Randolph Field, Texas, where they will be incorporated into the regular United States Army Corps. A demonstration plane, similar to those delivered to the U. S. Army Corps, will be sent by the North American Aviation Company to their Shanghai Office, some time in the early part of December.

Nine Killed in Soviet Plane Crash

A pilot, a mechanic and seven passengers, including two Japanese, were killed in an airplane crash near Moscow Nov. 8.

Post Office Report for July 1934-June 1935 Shows Balanced Budget

The Report of the Chinese Post Office of the 23rd fiscal year, July 1, 1934 to June 30 1935, issued this week states that as a result of radical reforms and a vigorous extension policy the Service was able to balance its budget, in contrast with the two previous years, when there was a deficit. The Report is one of gratifying progress in almost every direction.

Banks and Ministry of Industries to Help China's Fishing Industry

Active preparations are in progress in Shanghai for the organization of a banking syndicate for the relief and development of the rapidly declining fishery industry in China as its objective. The syndicate, formed under the joint auspices of the Ministry of Industries and banking circles will be capitalized at $1,000,000, of which $200,000 will be borne by the Central Government. Pledging support to the project are twelve local Chinese banks which have agreed to subscribe shares jointly amounting to $800,000. The banks are the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications, the Shanghai Savings and Commercial Bank, the Kincheng Banking Corporation, the Continental Bank, the Yen Yieh Bank, the China and South Seas Bank, the Sin Wah Bank, the Chung Wai Bank, the Chekiang Development Bank, the Sze Ming Bank and the Four Bank Savings Society. At a meeting held at the Bankers' Club Nov. 7 a committee of three members were elected to take charge of preparations.

British Loan on Nanking Road Ferry to Be Paid Off by Next Year

Nanking advices state that the operation of the Nanking-Pukow train ferry service has been very satisfactory since its inauguration three years ago. The receipts during these years total $2,280,072, the net profit being $1,202,715, or an average of about $400,000 annually. The amount repaid on the loan from the board of trustees for the administration of the British Boxer Indemnity Refund totals $2,780,010.87, the balance now due being $771,914.38, which will be paid off by the end of 1937.

Changlu Salt Shipped to Japan

Approximately 36,200 tons of salt from the Changlu district in Hopei province, were shipped to Japan last week, according to information emanating from the Changlu Salt Administration. Two Japanese freight vessels were scheduled to take another consignment of salt totalling 10,000 tons to Japan this week.

Nanking to Regulate Transportation and Distribution of Food

Central News states that the establishment of a national foodstuff bureau to regulate the transportation and distribution of foodstuffs is the keynote of a set of comprehensive measures tentatively decided upon by officials of the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of War and the Central Trust in their quest for a fundamental solution of China's foodstuff problem.

An Administrative Conference for the Kashing Area and a meeting for the promotion of the establishment of provincial granaries in the Area were opened at Hangchow last week. Addresses were made by Hsu Ching-fu and Lieut.-General Wu Ting-yang, Provincial Commissioners of Civil Affairs and Reconstruction for Chekiang, respectively.

Efficiency of Foochow Paper Mill to Be Investigated

In order to ascertain the progress and working efficiency of the Foochow Paper Mill, the Ministry of Industry has dispatched Chang Yun-hui, a technical expert of the Industrial Testing Bureau, to Foochow to conduct an investigation.

Szechuen to Extend Scope of Cooperatives

Preparations have been completed for the inauguration of the Szechuen Provincial Co-operative Treasury, which will have a capital of $10,000,000, jointly financed by the Provincial Government and the Provincial Union of Co-operative Societies. The main function of the new institution will be to extend small credit loans to needy peasants. It is proposed to establish 50,000 co-operative societies within two years.

Formosan Smugglers Battle With Police at Foochow

Formosan smugglers, headed by a Japanese, were involved in a serious clash with Chinese police in Foochow Nov. 19 when they attempted forcibly to recover contraband woollen goods seized by the Customs authorities. The police resisted their efforts and drove them off, but later the smugglers surrounded the house of the Commissioner of Customs, E. T. Williams, an American, and endeavored to intimidate him into releasing the goods. An ugly situation, in which Mr. Williams' personal safety might well have been endangered, was on the point of developing when, at the request of the local American authorities, the Japanese Consul intervened and persuaded the men to disperse.

Britain Hopes That Sovereignty of China Will Remain Unimpaired

The hope that China's sovereignty would be preserved unimpaired and that Britain's interests would not be adversely affected as a result of any settlement that may be reached between Japan and China, was expressed Nov. 19 in the House of Commons by Lord Cranbourne, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

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Wage Increases Anncunced by Steel Ccmpanies in the United States

Wage increases averaging ten per cent and ranging as high as 25 per cent have been granted 526,000 employees of the American nation's steel industry. At Pittsburgh, the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation offered 100,000 of its employees a one-year contract calling for wage increases averaging ten per cent and involving a payment of $29,000,000 annually. At Pittsburgh, the Carnegie-Steel Co., the largest producer on the Pacific Coast, announced a ten per cent average wage increase for 4,500 workers, following the conclusion of negotiations between the company and a committee of employees. The Bethlehem Steel Co. also announced an increase to become effective on Nov. 16.

Other corporations voted millions of dollars for distribution to both workers and stockholders in the form of wage increases, bonuses and increased dividends. Among them was the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, which declared a 75-cent extra dividend and also allocated $4,500,000 to its workers' thrift fund.

Landon the Worst Beaten Candidate in American History

Alfred M. Landon, the Republican candidate, was the worst beaten candidate in American political history since 1820. Tabulations up to Nov. 5 gave Roosevelt 25,936,277 votes and Landon 15,839,609.

"Radio" Priest Retires from Politics

As a direct result of President Roosevelt's sweeping victory at the polls on Nov. 3 the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, famous American "radio priest," Nov. 7, announced his withdrawal from politics. Father Coughlin once called the President a "Liar," but later apologized for the statement.

Shipping Strike Causes Heavy Demand for Service by "Clippers"

Pan-American Airways officials reported in Los Angeles, Nov. 5, that they had been swamped with requests for trans-Pacific passage due to the widespread maritime strike along the Pacific coast. Sufficient applications had been received, they said, "to keep fifty Clippers in the air if they were available."

The shipping strike spread to shipyards in San Francisco Nov. 9. The joint strike committee has announced that approximately 6,000 workers have walked out of three of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation's plants.

U.S. Export Trade Shows Much Improvement

The U.S. National Foreign Trade Association reports that during the month of October, buying inquiries from abroad for American goods increased by 25 per cent over those of the corresponding month of last year. Secretary of Commerce Roper predicts that automobile production this year would exceed the 1933 mark by nearly half a million units.

"God's Followers" Refused Vote—"Heavenly Names" Declared Illegal

Negro women who called themselves "Virgin Mary" "Satisfied Love," "Gone from Sin" and 26 other followers of Father Divine, Harlem negro religious leader who says he is "God," tried to register for the presidential election under their heavenly names and were arrested for their efforts in New York, Nov. 5.

President Roosevelt May Visit Philippines

President Roosevelt may make a trip to the Philippines during his second term of office, Frank Murphy, victorious Democratic gubernatorial candidate in Michigan and U.S. High Commissioner for the Philippines, stated in Detroit, Nov. 5. The greatest need in the Philippines at present, Mr. Murphy said, is the "wise amelioration of all social ills, which I hope the new Government will emphasize with human dignity."

U. S. Congressman Convicted for Selling West Point Appointment

Federal officials in Washington, announced Nov. 6, that they had taken into custody John H. Hoeppel, former Democratic member of the House of Representatives from California, and his son Charles, at Richmond, Va. Both were later taken to a Federal penitentiary to serve sentences imposed for conviction on charges of selling an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point. The Congressman, who was not a candidate for re-election, and his son were temporarily fugitives from justice.

Oil Officials Indicted by Federal Grand Jury

A Federal Grand Jury in Minnesota has indicted 24 oil companies and 46 individuals charged with violating the Anti-Trust Act. The indicted persons include Charles Arnott, Vice-President of the Socony-Vacuum Companies, which comprise the Socony-Vacuum Company, Standard Oil Company, and the Indiana-Shell Petroleum Corporation.

Marie Wen Trial Postponed—Counsel for Shanghai Girl Not in Court

The trial of Marie Wen, Shanghai Eurasian girl, held on charges of attempting to smuggle $50,000 worth of narcotics into the United States, was indefinitely postponed in Los Angeles Nov. 9. The reason for the postponement was the absence of Miss Wen's counsel, who is at present in Louisiana on another case.

Constitutionality of Processing Tax Upheld by United States Supreme Court

The Supreme Court Nov. 9 refused to consider an attack on the constitutionality of the three-cent processing tax on coconut oil brought by Haskins Brothers Co., soap manufacturers. In effect, the decision of the Court upheld the action of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals and vacated a Federal court injunction restraining the collection of the tax.

Shanghai and Manila Brcught into Close Tcuch by Imprcved Air Services

Pedro J. Campos, president of the Bank of the Philippine Islands, departed for Hongkong by plane this week enroute to Manila after a brief visit to Shanghai. In an interview while here he stated that Shanghai and Manila will be brought into close relations as the result of the improved plane services recently organized. Manilaites have always looked on Shanghai as an ideal playground, Mr. Campos stated. With the traveling time between the two cities cut down to a little less than two days, he feels that many will find an opportunity to visit Shanghai more frequently. It is the banker's belief that Shanghai is especially attractive to those living in Manila becaue it offers an extreme change in scene and climate, while the entertainment facilities here are also a great inducement.

Asked to give his impression of the gold boom which is now raging in the islands, Mr. Campos said that one encouraging part of it all was that many good mines are actually being opened up in spite of the fact that the usual shaky enterprises are also present. He believes that the Philippines will be producing about 60,000,000 pesos of gold per year in the near futue.

Fears Entertained for Chinese Retail Trade in the Philippines

Chinese retail trade interests in the Philippine Islands are in danger of being wiped out entirely, according to advices received from the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission, which is in close touch with Chinese emigrants in foreign countries. The natives of the Philippines have developed an increasing discrimination against Chinese retail shops, which consequently have suffered an immense loss lately. What adds more to the Chinese fear of losing their economic ground, gained through decades of hard work and struggle, is the alleged intention of the Philippines authorities to take the entire retail trade in the islands from Chinese hands.

Furthermore, one Philippine legislator is said openly to have stated that he would move for legislation which would provide that the majority of capital in retail stores should come from the natives.

The Nanking Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission is studying measures to protect the Chinese in Philippines, if and when a drastic change should happen in their economic interests in the near future.

Shanghai Filipinos Will Celebrate First Anniversary of Commonwealth

Local Filipino residents are preparing to stage a large scale celebration to commemorate the first anniversary of the establishment of the Commonwealth of Philippines. A banquet is to be given Sunday, Nov. 15, (which is the National Day of the Commonwealth of Philippines) at the New Asia Hotel. The function, starting at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, will feature a message from the Hon. Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Commonwealth, to the Shanghai Filipino community. The greeting will be read to the gathering by Maxie Nepomuceno, who is among the group in charge of the program. President Quezon's message will be the first formal address to be heard here. A local Filipino band has indicated its willingness to take part in the show and to play the "Mabuhay March," a well-known piece among the Filipinos.

Philippines Air Police Force to Get Six Training Machines from Boeing Subsidary Plant

To provide additional equipment for the recently-formed Philippine Constabulary Air Force, an order for six new Stearman training planes was recently placed with the Stearman Aircraft Company of Wichita, Kansas, a subsidiary of the Boeing Aeroplane Company of Seattle, Washington.

Yangtsze Water Level So Low That Navigation Becomes Difficult

An unprecedented drop in the water level of the Yangtsze River has rendered navigation extremely difficult. It is learnt that all Chinese and foreign vessels with heavy cargoes can navigate only as far as Wuhu. From there on cargo boats have to transship their freight up river. Navigation at night between Kiukiang and Anking has been at a standstill, as the light-houses along that section have ceased flashing beacon signals after dusk in view of the shallow water.

Fukien Has an Unfavorable Balance of $14,572,014

BY THE REVIEW'S FOOCHOW CORRESPONDENT

According to customs statistics of the previous fiscal year (July 1935-June 1936), Fukien had an unfavorable balance, the excess of imports, $21,748,521, over exports, $7,176,507, being $14,572,014. 16% of imported goods come from Japan Proper; 7.4%, from Formosa. Of all imports from Japan, seagoods occupy the first place; electric supplies, cement, etc, the second place; sugar, chemicals, cotton, paper, etc., the third place. Japanese goods imported into Amoy amount to $2,410,012, those imported into Foochow amount to $2,281,552; and those imported into Santuao amount to $19,896.

Of the imports from Formosa, fertilizers, vegetables, and miscellaneous goods occupy the first place; coal, the second place; fruits, the third place.

The quantity of goods smuggled into Fukien from Formosa must be considerable, but no definite amount can be stated. It is said that in every Amoy-bound Formosan ship, there are between three or five hundred seamen, each carrying a quantity of goods valued at one or two hundred dollars.

Reported Re-establishment of Anti-Smuggling Bureau

In view of the protest from the consul-general of a certain country, the Fukien Bureau for Prevention of Smuggling is alleged to have been suddenly dissolved. From financial circlse, it is learned that the provincial government is instructed by Nanking to re-establish the Bureau some time in November so as to cope with the serious smuggling situation now existing.

Armed Smugglers in Shaoan

Shaoan, a South Fukien district, is notorious for being the birthplace of the "King of Smugglers," Li Lan-tan. On Nov. 2, in Sz Tu, Shaoan, a large amount of petroleum and sugar were seized by revenue-cutters, in the dark night. Unfortunately, these revenue-cutters were scared away by a group of armed smugglers with Li I-huo as ringleader. The Peace-Preservation Corps of Shaoan District is devising measures to arrest these outlaws.

Smuggled Munitions Seized by Santuao Customs Officers

A quantity of munitions has been seized by Santuao customs officers. The munitions are being conveyed to the Headquarters of the Fukien Pacification Commissioner for safe-keeping.

How Foochow and Amoy Celebrated Generalissimo's Birthday

On Oct. 31, the fiftieth anniversary of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, there was great festivity in Foochow. At noon, fire crackers were kindled in nearly every shop, school, and government organ. Officials, school principals, and merchant representatives were entertained by Chen Yi, Chairman of Provincial Government, Chen Shao-ing, Control Commissioner, and Chiang Ting-wen, Pacification Commissioner.

In the night of Oct. 31, there was a magnificent lantern procession in Amoy. Lanterns were of various shapes, mostly those of modern weapons, aeroplanes, tanks, etc.

Fukien-Kwangtung Railway Projected

Two divisions of the 4th Route Army are ordered to be stationed in South and West Fukien. Upon request of the commanders of the two divisions, Gen. Yu Han-mou, Kwangtung Pacification Commissioner, is considering with Fukien authorities the erection of two railways, one connecting Changting and Canton and the other connecting Changchow and Canton.

Air-Defense Maneuvers to Be Held Soon

Air-defense maneuvers will be held very soon in Foochow, under the guidance of several experts to be sent to Foochow by the Nanking Military Affairs Commission. Motor sirens are installed in the city, in Nantai, and in Southside.

The Commission, it is said, will also hold an air-defense exhibition in Foochow.

Arrival of Manager Kichi

Kichi, manager of the Hin Chung Company at Canton, lately visited Foochow. He is studying commercial conditions in Foochow and contemplating to open a branch of the company here.

Manager Kichi is also a proprietor of gold mines in Keelung, Formosa. Formerly, when the workers of the gold mines went on strike, Manager Kichi came to Foochow, holding important conferences with prominent Japanese here.

Aw Boon Haw Donates a Large Sum for Establishment of Primary Schools

Aw Boon Haw, an oversea millionaire and a native of Fukien, has recently contributed thirty-five hundred thousand dollars for establishment of a hundred primary schools in various districts of Fukien. A construction committee has just been appointed by the provincial government.

President Quezon's Visit to Nanking Reported

According to a report from Hongkong, President Quezon, of the Philippine Commonwealth, will make a visit to Nanking to confer with Nanking officialdom about joint anti-aggressive schemes.

November 5, 1936.

In the United States Court for China

In re.
the LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT
of
HELEN STEINACHER,
Deceased.

Cause No. 4133
Special Proceedings No. 2012
Filed at Shanghai, China, October 29, 1936.
W. T. Collins, Clerk.

NOTICE OF HEARING PURSUANT TO AN ORDER HEREIN MADE

Pursuant to an Order herein made, notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Petition of Peter I. Tervandt for probate of the instrument purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Helen Steinacher, deceased, will be heard on the 29th day of January, 1937, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon in the court room of the United States Court for China at Shanghai.

W. T. Collins,
Clerk
United States Court for China.

FRANKLIN & HARRINGTON,

By W. C. Watson,
Attorneys for Petitioner

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Students in North China Continue Patrictic Activities

Moving to forestall the creation by student-patriots of a strong anti-Japanese "popular front" in North China, the Hopei and Chahar Political Council Nov. 9 made public a warning issued to the provincial and municipal authorities under its control. The Council's order said that investigations had established that the student movement was being directed by the Chinese Communist Party, which had managed to establish cells at the Peiping Normal University, Peiping University, Yenching University and Hopei Uuiversity. School authorities were also directed to suppress all illegal bodies and movements. *Domei* states that Anti-Japanese student agitation was vigorously renewed with definite attempts being made in recent weeks to secure the support of the public as well as of the ranks and of the junior officers of the Twenty-Ninth Chinese Army. A party of students from Tsinghwa University, maintained by American Boxer funds, has proceeded to Suiyuan to call on Gen. Fu Tso-yi, chairman of the provincial government, to urge him to form an anti-Japanese militia which would co-operate with regular forces in defense operations.

A "comfort party" was staged on Saturday by 1,000 students of Tsinghwa and Yenching Universities for the benefit of the soldiers of the Twenty-ninth Army who had just completed maneuvers. Strong anti-Japanese addresses are understood to have been made.

Meantime, students of the Peiping Normal University, belonging to the newly-created "Corps for Duty in Disaster-Stricken Areas" devoted their week-end to visiting villages near Peiping around which Japanese military meanuvers were held last week. They distributed handbills carrying "A Message to Our Compatriots" denouncing Japanese activities in North China.

Following a meeting, the Peiping Student Union has addressed a telegram to the National Government, urging it to issue mandate praising General Fu Tso-yi, Chairman of the Suiyuan Provincial Government, for his efforts and determination to defend Suiyuan against invasion by aggressors.

The Union has also decided to send a delegation to Kweihua to see General Fu and pledge to him the support of Peiping students in his resolution to safeguard Suiyuan. The delegation was reported later to have left Peiping for Suiyuan.

Student bodies of various government and private universities in Peiping have been very active of late holding meetings and adopting resolutions urging the National Government to stand firm in its negotiations with the Japanese regarding North China and the question of a joint front against Communism.

Peiping Students Inaugurate Anti-Japanese Agitation

Students of the Peiping universities organized themselves into numerous detachments Nov. 7 in order to carry on anti-Japanese propaganda in the suburbs of the city. The movement is being conducted ostensibly as a campaign of inspection of the plague-ridden districts, according to a *Tatung* message from Peiping.

146 Students Complete Training in Radio Broadcasting and Cinematography

A group of 146 students, six of whom are girls, received their diplomas at Nanking Nov. 10 at the Ministry of Education after having completed their intensive two-month training course in Radio broadcasting and Cinematography under the auspices of the Ministry. These students, sent from various districts in 25 provinces, will return to their respective native places to popularize the use of radio broadcasting and educational film, now recognized as the effective media of social education. Addressing the graduating class Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Minister of Education, expressed the hope that the graduates will apply what they have learned to actual social service. Dr. Chu Min-yi, former Secretary-General of the Executive Yuan, in another address, stressed the necessity of promotion of the moving picture industry in China. He said that foreign cinemas which have become so popular nowadays in this country mean very little to the Chinese people as most of them do not know even how to read and write their own language.

Anti-Japanese Movement Soon to Break Out in Peiping?

Japanese message from Peiping, Nov. 5, stated that a mass meeting was held the previous night by more than two hundred students of the Peiping Normal College under the direction of Professor Hsiung Meng-fei, for a discussion of the problem of Sino-Japanese diplomacy and the attitude of the students towards this problem. After a hot discussion, they decided to organize anti-Japanese groups under the name of "Service Group for the Famine Districts." All Peiping university students requested the school authorities to grant them a vacation from Nov. 7, so that they might penetrate into the interior places for the purpose of pushing forward the anti-Japanese movement. They also decided to send representatives to have an interview with Sung Cheh-yuan, Chairman of the Hopei-Charhar Committee, on the ground of rendering relief service to the victims of famine. At the same time, they cabled to the Nanking Government, stating that Fu Tso-yi, Governor of Suiyuan, was defending Chinese territory against the aggression of the rebellious troops, and that the Central Government should immediately support him with reinforcements, so that he might fulfil his mission of national defense. The students of the National Tsing Hua University, the Peiping University, and four other universities were responsible for the propaganda work in the interior places.

Strike in Japanese Cotton Mills Spreads—Police Reserves Called Out

A "go-slow" strike was declared Nov. 6 by the workers employed by the No. 4 mill of the Shanghai Cotton Spinning Company, a Japanese concern, on Lay Road. The stimulus for the action was supplied by the strike declared earlier this week by about 5,000 hands of three local Chinese cotton mills who are demanding higher wages because of the current boom in the textile industry.

The strike of the workers in the Japanese cotton mills in Yangtsepoo assumed ugly proportions Nov. 10, when the Reserve Unit of the S.M.P. had to be called out to disperse over one thousand men and girl strikers, who had assembled outside the Dah Kong Mill with the intention of getting all the employees of this mill to join them in the general strike for increase of wages. Conditions in general to have taken a turn for the worse as the workers of five plants of the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Company joined those of the Tokwa Boseki Kaisha and of the Dong Shing Spinning and Weaving Company in the walk-out.

According to handbills found in the Dong Shing Mill No. 2, the workers are agitating for a 20 per cent increase in wages, an hour's rest after meals, a ruling against "brutality" by overseers, who are alleged to beat up girl operatives, a guarantee against "indiscriminate dismissal" and the abolition of overtime on Sundays. Dong Shing officials said they were prepared to grant a five per cent wage increase. The majority of workers who have ceased work are girls between the ages of 14 and 16.

River Conservancy Work in North China Described by Hopei Commissioner

Details of the river conservancy and dyke repair work in Hopei province were made public at Paotingfu, Nov. 6 by Wang Ching-ju, Commissioner of Reconstruction of the Hopei Provincial Government. A sum of $46,000 has been used in dyke construction and repair work along the Yellow, Tseya and Ching Rivers in Hopei, Mr. Wang said. General Sung Cheh-yuan, Chairman of the Hopei and Chahar Political Council, has awarded the conservancy officials $1,200 in recognition of their distinctive services, the Commissioner added. According to Mr. Wang, the first stage of the work in dredging Jenshou canal has been completed and the second stage will commence shortly. When the whole project is completed it will serve as an irrigation system to 452,000 mow of land in that area.

Attaching great importance to afforestation in preventing floods in the upper Yellow River, the Ministry of Industries has petitioned the Executive Yuan for the appropriation of an annual afforestation fund of $18,000 for Shensi, Kansu, and Suiyuan for the next five years.

Long Drought in Honan Causes Serious Famine

In view of the serious famine situation in central Honan, caused by protracted drought during the last few months the provincial authorities have decided to send officials to Hankow, Hsuchow, Shunteh and other cities to purchase rice and wheat for relief work. It is learned that permission has been given by the Ministry of Railways for free transportation of foodstuffs for the Honan refugees.

Shantung Farmers in Dire Need Following Flood

Farmers in Western Shantung, affected by the Yellow River flood in the summer of 1935, need at least 800,000 piculs of food, 27,000 farming animals at $50 each; 4,000 piculs of seeds; 400,000 sets of farm implements; and 246,762 houses, according to a survey just made by the Rural Improvement Department of the China Internrtional Famine Relief Commission.

Hongkong Chamber Entertains Kwangtung Officials on Visit to Colony

General Huang Mo-sung, chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, and Tseng Yang-fu, Mayor of Canton, who arrived in Hongkong on an official visit Nov. 4 spent the day meeting Hongkong's business leaders and prominent bankers, both Chinese and foreign. The Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce entertained the distinguished visitors at dinner in the Hongkong Hotel in the evening. It addition to the official party, there were present also a number of prominent Canton merchants and bankers. S. H. Dodwell, on behalf of the Chamber, extended a cordial welcome to the guests from Canton, and expressed the hope that the exchange of visits might prove the fore-runner of many more to come. General Huang Mo-sung and Major Tseng made appreciative speeches in reply.

Who's Who in China

陳榮捷

W. T. Chen (Chen Yung-chih)

W. T. Chen, visiting professor of Chinese Philosophy, University of Hawaii, Honolulu; born in Kwangtung, 1901; A. B., 1924, Lingnan University, Canton; A. M. 1927, and Ph. D., 1929, Harvard University; Dean, Lingnan University, 1929-36; lecturer of Chinese Philosophy, Sun Yat-sen University, Canton, 1933-34; exchange professor to the University of Hawaii, 1935-36; Chinese delegate to the World Federation of Educational Association Conference, Geneva, 1929; Chinese delegate to the Far Eastern Higher Education Conference, Manila, 1934; Chinese delegate to the Institute of Pacific Relations Conference, Yosemite, 1936; Chinese delegate to the Hawaii-Yale Semihar-Conference on Pacific Education, Honolulu, 1936; Chairman, Council of Christian Higher Education of China, 1933-34; member, various examination boards of the Kwangtung provincial government; address: c/o University of Hawaii, Honolulu.

陳榮捷，廣東開平人，年三十五歲。畢業于廣州嶺南大學。美國哈佛大學文學領士及哲學博士。歷任嶺南大學秘書及教務長，國立中山大學講師，檀香山夏威夷大學交換教授。現任夏威夷大學特約教授，演講中國哲學，曾代表中國出席民十八年在日內瓦舉行之世界教育會議，民廿二在小呂宋舉行之遠東高等教育會議，民廿五在檀香山舉行之太平洋教育會議及同年在美舉行之太平洋國際關係討論會議。並曾任中國基督教高等教育參事會主席，廣東官費留學生考試委員，司法官考試委員。著有哲學藝術論文，散見各報。

Spinsters in Kwangtung Swear to Remain Single Throughout Life

Kwangtung province now has a Spinsters Society, members of which vow never to marry as long as they live. Their principal stronghold is the Shuntch district, in southern Kwangtung. The members of the Society are distinguished by their peculiar dress, being usually clad in simple black clothes. The most distinctive feature is a long queue, which is a symbol of their maidenhood. The tenets of the society are to retain one's maidenhood all through life, to earn an independent living and to help each other. Upon joining the society, the new members must swear before their "sisters" that they will never marry. In the eyes of these sworn spinsters, never is there a greater disgrace to a sister, then to suddenly foresake her faith and get married. *Central News* says that it is not infrequent, however, that members of the society are compelled by their parents to get married. Under such circumstances they will concede to be "married" in name only. Instead of living with their "husbands" they will give them money to get concubines and support the couples with monthly subsidies or "alimony."

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Men and Events

A. S. Henningsen of the firm of Geddes & Co. returned from a trip to Hongkong this week.

Miss Florence Harrison, Dean of the College of Home Economics of the State College of Washington, at Pullman, Washington, is a visitor to Shanghai.

Mrs. Donald Roberts, of St. John's University, gave a talk to the A.A.U.W. at the Y.W.C.A. club-rooms in Shanghai Nov. 9 on the Spanish Revolution.

An old Tientsin landmark has just changed hands with the Chin Ching Tang family purchasing the Mackenzie Parkes Road Estate from the firm of that name.

Gen. Evangeline Booth, departed from England Nov. 7 on a long tour, in the course of which she will visit India, China, Korea, Japan and the United States.

Dr. C. Kuangson Young, managing editor of the *China Press*, delivered an address on the Romantic History of Journalism before the Nanking Rotary Club Nov. 5.

Sun Kuo-feng, inspector of higher education attached to the Ministry of Education, who died in Peiping early last month, will be buried in the Western Hills on Nov. 17.

Two persons were killed and three injured as the result of a recrudescence of rioting in Bombay, Nov. 7. Further deaths occurred as the result of more riots on succeeding days.

A large group of Roman Catholics from China will sail on the s.s. *Tjisadane* from Shanghai Jan. 28 for Manila to attend the Eucharistic Congress in the Philippines to be held next February.

Miss Chen Tse-kwan, a law graduate of the National Central University, took her seat last week as one of the judges in the Second Special District Court in the Shanghai French Concession.

The residence of Douglas Jenkins, junior American Vice-Consul at Nanking, was broken into by a burglar early in the morning of Nov. 9. Some silverware and a number of household articles were stolen.

The Chekiang Athletic Meet was held at Hangchow, Nov. 7-9. The students of primary schools contested on the first day. College and university students vied for sports' honors on the second day.

Li Chi-yuen, editor of the *People's Awakening Daily News* in Peru, told the *Central News* upon his arrival in Shanghai last week that out of the 10,000 Chinese residents in Peru, 2,000 are members of the Kuomintang.

The Golden Gate International Exposition was given its first authentic Oriental touch recently when a Chinese Dragon Dance was staged on the man-made island off Yerba Buena, San Francisco, says the San Francisco *News*.

The man who recently stabbed Kenzo Yamagishi, a Japanese mercantile clerk in Changsha, was arrested at Chuchow Nov. 5. He turned out to have been an ordinary burglar, thus showing that the incident had no political significance.

The most resplendent night club in Shanghai, Ciro's, has been opened with the backing of Shanghai's richest man, Sir Victor Sassoon, who cut short a holiday in Europe and the United States so as to be here for the opening night.

The Soochow Missionary Association met Nov. 5 for the regular monthly meeting. Tea was served by the ladies of the Southern Presbyterian Mission. Dr. Y. C. Yang, president of Soochow University, spoke on the subject "Outlook for Education."

A gala fall dinner dance was held at the American Club Nov. 12, with a large number of ladies in attendance. The arrangements were under the supervision of George Scheklen. A feature of the evening was a series of conjuring stunts by Max Malini.

Fanned by a strong wind, a fire raged for over two hours at Tan Tse Sheh, Chungking, on the morning of Nov. 7, doing damage to property amounting to over $1,000,000. One life was lost and more than ten other people received burns, whist the fire rendered over 200 families homeless.

While Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States all show unfavorable trade balances in the first nine months of the year, Nazi Germany has forged ahead as a major exporting power, a survey conducted by the Japanese Ministry of Commerce and Industry revealed Nov. 7.

The Sino-Latvian treaty of amity, signed in London on July 25, was ratified by the Legislative Yuan at Nanking Nov. 6. Negotiations for a treaty of commerce and navigation will, in the near future, be carried on in London between the diplomatic envoys of the two countries there.

"This is a court of justice not a plebiscite," remarked Sir Alasdair MacGregor, Hongkong's Chief Justice, sitting with Judge P. Grant Jones and Magistrate Haines, in the British Full Court of Appeal, Nov. 10 when counsel argued that a 5 to 1 weight of evidence in favor of his client had been rejected by the trial judge.

The Japanese Consulates in Amoy and Tsitsihar have been raised to the status of Consulates-General. Simultaneously, a branch of the Tientsin Consulate-General has been established in Shanhaikwan, with Keiji Fujii, Vice-Consul in Chinchow, appointed Consul in the border town. Branches of the Consulate-General in Harbin are being opened in Chiamassu and Mutankiang, the projected centers of new Japanese communities.

Colonel James Hammond, who recently retired as president of the Memphis *Commercial-Appeal*, will arrive in Tokyo shortly on a world tour with his wife and two children. They are planning a motor tour of Japan and air trips through China, returning to the United States next spring.

The branch Supreme Court of China, which had been set up by the South-west Political Council during the Chen Chi-tang regime during the last few years, is being closed. Henceforth, all appeals to the highest court from the South will be handled by the Supreme Court at Nanking.

Adolf Widmann, paatner of Melchers & Company, Shanghai, departed from Shanghai last week after 37 years in the Far East. Before he sailed, he was the guest of honor at several functions held by members of the German community, notably a farewell party at the German Garden Club.

Organization and discipline are two fundamental prerequisites for the consummation of the national rejuvenation program, in the opinion of Lin Sen, Chairman of the National Government, who addressed the Weekly Memorial Meeting at the National Government headquarters in Nanking Nov. 9.

H. L. Hopkin, editor of the *Malaya Tribune*, arrived in Shanghai last week after completing the journey from Penang to Shanghai in two and a half days. Mr. Hopkin flew from Penang to Hongkong by an Imperial Airways liner and was fortunate to pick up a steamer an hour later on his arrival in Hongkong.

A seizure of 100,000 catties of illicit salt was made at Canton recently by one of the Salt Revenue Administration's patrol boats. A quantity of sulphur and nitrate was also taken into custody. This action is indicative of the preventative work of the Administration since its recent organization.

Fukuryo Sai, 22-year-old Korean taxi-dancer, is being held by the Japanese Consular police in Shanghai for questioning on a charge of sedition. The girl, who is employed at Jimmys St. George's, is alleged to have collected funds and to have served as an informer for the Korean racial independence movement.

The China Animal Industry Promotion Association, under the directorship of Dr. V. Tsai, Commissioner of the Government Testing Bureau of Shanghai, and Dr. C. C. Wang, Director of the Public Health Bureau of the Shanghai City Government, held an exhibition of films on animal husbandry in France, in the Strand Theater in Shanghai Nov. 7.

Michel Breal has been appointed General Manager of *Havas* News Agency's Far Eastern services in succession to Henry Bardè, who left Shanghai on August 8, following his nomination to the post of General Manager of *Havas's* North American services. M. Breal will arrive in Shanghai to assume his new post in the Far East, beginning of December.

An association, which will probably be named The China Young Men's Institute of International Relations, is in process of formation with the object of stimulating studies on world problems among the youth of Shanghai. A constitution of the association was drafted and discussed at a meeting of the sponsors, numbering over 60, held at the Frenchtown Chinese Y.M.C.A. last Sunday.

Thus the *Japan* Chronicle: According to the *Maincihi*, Japan is ready to make concessions to China on some of the minor issues in dispute. It is a commendable attitude for the Tokyo Government to take, but reminds one not a little of the Afghan khan who unexpectedly displayed mercy to an unfortunate prisoner condemned to be hanged, drawn and quartered. He remitted the hanging.

Paul de Gaston, former Shanghai photographer, who was arrested in Seattle last spring for masquerading as a doctor and abortionist under the name of Dr. Reed, has been fined U.S. $100 and costs for practicing medicine without a license, according to word received here last week. Dr. Eric Randolph Wilson, arrested with de Gaston on charges of conspiring to perform abortions, was acquitted.

The United States Department of Agriculture reported Nov. 5 that Japan imported 1,553,000 bales of cotton for the season ended Aug. 31 compared with 1,663,000 during the same period last year. The slightly smaller takings of American cotton during this year were accompanied by increased imports of Indian, Chinese and Brazilian cotton, chiefly due to the price relationships, which were unfavorable to American cotton.

The Canton Police have issued notices advising all citizens to give up their gambling sets, says the Canton *Daily Sun*. Gambling sets, such as Mahjongg, cards, Sing Koon Tao, Shan Biu, and other printed tickets and instruments for gambling, must be destroyed or delivered to the Police Stations before November 15. Any-one found in possession of gambling paraphernalia after the expiration of the notice will be liable to imprisonment for one month or a fine of $500.

On Thanksgiving Eve, November 25, the Fourth Regiment U.S. Marines stationed in Shanghai will hold a Regimental Dance in the Astor House Hotel, with dancing from 9 p.m. to 2 a.m. The arrangements are under the general supervision of Chaplain Frank R. Hamilton. The event will be in the nature of a farewell dance to for those returning to the United States on the transport *Chaumont*. Accommodations are being made for approximately 600 people.

The Review was in error in stating last week that C. R. Bennett is retiring from China. Mr. Bennett will sever his relations with the National City Bank Dec. 1, after which he will have his headquarters in Shanghai as the representative of the American Banking Group of the Consortium. He will also act as Treasurer of the China Foundation.

Suspected of being concerned with several Japanese subjects now detained by the Japanese Consular authorities in counterfeiting the currency of the United States of America, Tsang Tse-foo, a coolie, was brought before the First Special District in Shanghai Nov. 9, when an application was made for his detention. The application was granted and the suspect will appear again in court next Monday.

Local representatives of major Japanese cities and prefectures have, it is learnt, formed a new Association, the aims of which will be to eliminate duplication of effort. The new body has ten members, representing Tokyo, Osaka, the Hokkaido and Fukuoka and Hiroshima Prefectures. Susumu Matsuo, official of the local branch of the Osaka Trade Office and concurrently representative of Fukuoka traders, is Honorary Secretary of the Association.

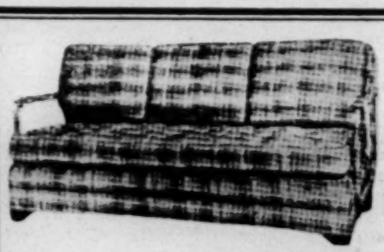
The death occurred in Shanghai Nov. 7 at the age of 66, following a paralytic stroke, of Barnes Moss, one of the oldest members of the local American community. Mr. Moss first came to Shanghai in 1900 as representative for the Sun Life Insurance Co. In recent years he had been in business as an independent realtor. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Carrie Moss, a son, Sidney, who is a lawyer in America, and a niece in Shanghai, Mrs. Bruce Jenkins.

A city-wide anti-smoking campaign was launched in Nanking, Nov. 5 by the Nanking Association for the Promotion of the New Life Movement. Officers of the association, all carrying pails, combed the streets for smokers. When they found anyone smoking they urged him to drop his cigarette into the pail and asked him to abstain from smoking hereafter. It is reported that an enormous quantity of cigarettes and cigarette ends was collected.

The eighteenth anniversary of the signing of the armistice that ended the Great War Nov. 11, 1918, was duly celebrated in Shanghai. A wreath was laid on the Cenotaph, Shanghai's War Memorial on the Bund, at 8 a.m., the United Services Association being present at the ceremony as well as allied organizations of local servicemen. At 10.45 there was an Armistice Day service at Holy Trinity Cathedral, and at 11 a.m. there was a two minutes' silence.

Theft of Firearms from Court Results in Penalties for Shanghai Officials

For their negligence in connection with the theft of revolvers confiscated by the Shanghai District Court, the Ministry of Judicial Administration has meted out punishment to several officials of the Court. Chi Chih-nan, secretary on probation, and Chien Hsiao-fang, official recorder, are dismissed from office; Yin Wen-lien, then Chief Secretary, is given one demerit; Lo Tung, then President of the Court, was officially reprimanded.



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The Odium of Hair-Cutting

BY T. S. YOUNG

I POSTULATE that every sensible people will agree with me in saying that the most odious thing in one's life is to have one's hair cut. Once in a week, or at most two weeks, you have to go through the ordeal repeatedly and almost regularly as long as you care to live in this so-called civilized world. You may, of course, leave your hair to grow as long as that of a cave man, but in modern times, when every thing must be "streamlined," you have to give a little thought to your personal appearance so as to keep up with the prevalent fashion. In this regard, one has reasons to admire the wisdom of the Sikhs, who have their dishevelled hair totally concealed under their colorful turbans and allow their whiskers and beards to disfigure their faces without troubling themselves about having weekly hair-cuts and daily shaves. What a great deal of time and troubles we could save, should we but follow their example?

I hate to visit a barbershop. First, you have to wait for your turn, for a good barber shop is always overcrowded with customers. This waiting, in some cases, may last as long as thirty minutes. Then, when your turn comes, you have to sit motionlessly on a special chair—which is designed more for the convenience of the barber than for the comfort of the customer—for, say, from half-an-hour to one hour—the time required depends upon the skill of the barber as well as his solicitude for giving you a good hair cut—during which time you will lose your complete freedom and have to follow obediently and promptly his dictates to turn your head this way or that way many times so as to suit his caprices.

Many of the barbers are not kind-hearted, and they cut your hair and shave your face just as carelessly as they would peel a potato. They seize your head with strong force as if it might slip off their hands; they wield their scissors and razors with such flourishes that you can not help shuddering at their sight; and they give such frequent jolts to your head, that your eyes would swim before the job is half done. Yet you have to submit to such torments without making any complaints, lest the offended barber should actually and intentionally do some mischief to your noble head.

Not Altogether Groundless Apprehension

Besides the pang of being bound to the chair without any slight free movements and the many torments that you are subject to, you, meantime, also have had the apprehension that the clippers wielded by the barber might clip something else off your head. This apprehension is not altogether groundless, inasmuch as the barber can not be expected to be sober all the time: He may drink a cup too much, or he may indulge in the luxury of day-dreaming while working, or he may lose his interests and therefore his attention in his monotonous work of hair-cutting. Each of these conditions will make him forget the work in hand and also the sanctity of your head. Thus every time before I leave the barber shop, I find it prudent to examine my head closely in a mirror in order to ascertain if there is anything amiss before making my payment.

It has been whispered that a noted general, while having his hair-cut, has always on hand four of his bodyguards with drawn pistols to keep a vigilant watch over his safety, lest the barber, in connivance with his political enemies, should cut his throat by the mere flourish of the sharp razor. Besides, the said general, we have been also told, has always chosen to have a new barber every time he needs a hair-cut, that his political enemies may not have the chance to plot with his barber against his life. This isolated instance shows what a great precaution a general must take in having his hair-cut. Doubtless, we, common people, do not need to bother ourselves about the possibility of any one plotting against our life in connivance with a barber. But still we can not feel perfectly at ease, because who can tell that the barber may not cut something else off your head inadvertently and unintentionally?

I always think what a great benefit it would be for mankind, if some machine could be invented by which hair could be cut into any shape by one's own hands in no more than five minutes. While we are talking about time-saving or labor-saving devices, I wonder why some one does not apply his genius to the invention of a time-saving and labor-saving hair-cutting machine. In view of the fact that many intricate machines have been invented from time to time, I do believe that the invention of such a hair-cutting machine does not at all sound impossible. Some inventions and devices have indeed very much improved the lot of our people, but we still can not call our life a happy one if we have to go through the ordeal of hair-cutting once in a very short while.

Personally I was born with a strong prejudice against barbers. When I was a boy, I recall, I always tried to seek some excuse to escape from the odium of shaving. I use the word "shaving" here not without reason, for during the pre-Revolution days, men, with their long hair knitted into queues, did not need to have hair-cuts, and only once in a great while requested the services of a barber to shave their face and clean their long hair. This shaving process was both simple and crude, and the whole job could be easily done in fifteen minutes. At that time, the barber was usually sent for to perform his services at the home of a customer. I still remember that whenever a barber was sent for to shave my face, I always tried to play a 'hide and seek' game with him, and I would not sit down contentedly and permit the barber to do his work until my mother gave me some candies to eat in the meantime.

I am not at all grieved at the loss of my queue, but what irks me is the fact that in adopting the Western style, we have to require the services of a barber much more frequently than before. In order to make ourselves presentable, many of us have made it a rule to have a hair-cut once a week, while a few of us have regarded shaving as one of the daily routines. This weekly hair-cut and daily shave have not only wasted much of our valuable time, but also caused us many inconveniences. Sometimes, I can not help thinking that it would certainly be much more convenient if we could revert to the old style of wearing a queue, although this queue has borne such a notorious name as a "pig's tail."

Some one has contended that the interval of hair-cutting would the most appropriate time for you to conjure up all sorts of imaginations to your utmost enjoyment, for at that time no one would distract your attention and interrupt the line of your thoughts. I have tried this proposition many times, but found that the atmosphere is far from congenial to conjure up anything but fearful thoughts, when scissors and razor are being flourished all over one's head. When your heart is seized with fear, you naturally can not think of anything sweet and pleasant, no matter how wholesome are the surrounding conditions.

How to While Away the Time

It is suggested that you can make hair-cutting less irksome by devoting your whole attention to the reading of some scandalous stories appearing in the "mosquito papers." The suggestion is undoubtedly a good one, but for a man like me with eyes of imperfect sight, I can hardly read anything with ease without wearing my spectacles. But whenever I have my hair-cut, the barber would insist on removing my spectacles, before he agrees to oblige me with his services. Although I believe that reading may relieve my suffering to some extent, yet I have been denied this relief, because I can not read with naked eyes.

It is also suggested that you can close your eyes and take a nap while the barber is cutting your hair. True, it is not infrequent to find a few of the customers napping in a barber-shop. While I am very fond of napping, I, however, dare not entrust my head implicitly to the care of the barber. I prefer to keep myself wide awake, so that any mischief done to my head will not be passed unnoticed. Besides, napping is contagious. If I go napping, the barber can not be expected to resist my contagious influence. Then you can easily imagine what will be the terrible consequences. Furthermore, nowadays, the barber shops are being patronized by both the male and the female customers. The barber is not an insensible person. While cutting your hair, he may constantly cast his looks on your fair neighbors in a way to feast his hungry eyes. In that case, the danger to your head, if not to your life, is doubly increased. Therefore, I presume that it is both prudent and wise to remain wide awake in a barbershop.

In deploring the many inconveniences and torments of hair-cutting, I, sometimes, can not but look upon the Bald-headed people with envy. It is, however, strange that when a man finds his hair getting thinner, he will lose no time in applying himself to the druggist for a bottle of any lotion which can have the efficacy of promoting the growth of his hair, as if baldness were a great misfortune to one's life. If the baldness is indeed a handicap to one's personal appearance, the bald-headed people will at least have one consolation in that they do not have to bother themselves about hair-cutting as often as other people.

Importation of Paramount Films Banned by Nanking Government

A ban on the further importation into China of all Paramount films has been imposed by the Chinese Government. This action was taken in view of the fact that Paramount Pictures, Inc., has failed to give a satisfactory reply to the Chinese Government's demand for world-wide destruction of two pictures, "The General Died at Dawn," and "Klondike Annie." Early compliance with this request is being insisted upon by Nanking authorities. "The General Died at Down," with Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carrol, is concerned with a war-lord, gunrunners and a beautiful American girl, whose activities in the film take place in an unnamed portion of China.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Two Intimate Studies of the Island Empire

Eyes on Japan, Victor A. Yakhontoff, Coward-McCann, Inc. N.Y., 1936, 329 pp.

Nippon, A Charted Survey of Japan, 1936, by Tsuneto Yano and Kyoichi Shirataki, Translated by Z. Tamotsu Iwado. Tokyo, Kokusei-sha, 1936.

Of this year's crop of books on the Orient, the reviewed works will excite much comment, less perhaps for their excellence than as attempts to bring up to the minute the world's knowledge of Japan.

Gen. Yakhontoff, who has once served as the Tzarist military attache in Tokyo and now displays sympathy's to the new Kremlin regime, is well-known to Oriental readers, mainly because of his book on the Chinese Soviets. In the reviewed opus he seeks to present a comprehensive survey of Japan, her history, colonial expansion, economic development, social problems, culture, mode of living and dressing, and foreign relations. As a compendium of knowledge on things Japanese, the book fails to improve on the few works upon which Gen. Yakhontoff depended heavily to secure his own information. Those who seek knowledge are advised to read J. E. Orchard's unexcelled "Japan's Economic Position," H. G. Moulton's excellent appraisal of Japan, of Upton Close's interesting "Challenge".

Gen. Yakhontoff's book is mainly interesting for the few chapters in which he subjects Japan's policies and current trends to a searching analysis. The writer does not attempt to conceal his unfriendliness towards the present regime in Japan. The trend, he says, is towards Fascism, which, faced by a serious internal crisis, is apt to resort to adventures on foreign soil. Eventually, he believes, Nippon will join the ranks of Socialist nations. One may not agree with Gen. Yakhonotoff's conclusions, but his views deserve a hearing.

"The disproportion of her highly developed light industry", he declares, "and the still somewhat lagging heavy industry remains a serious defect in Japan's national economy. Particularly is it a source of anxiety to those concerned with matters pertaining to war, for in case of such an emergency Japan would be seriously handicapped in regard to mining, metallurgy and machine-building. . . . Dwindling agriculture, however, is probably the most acute domestic problem. The apalling injustice in distribution of land and high taxes are responsible for the poverty of the overwhelming majority of the peasants, while the catastrophically low prices of agricultural products in recent years seem to have deprived them of such little income as they may once have had. The peasants are in arrears on taxes, heavily in debt, and very restless . . . With many years of regularly adverse balances in foreign trade, with gold reserves evaporating, and with the exchange rate of her currency sinking since she went off the gold standard and engaged in adventures of conquest, the financial condition of Japan is anything but sound. And if this were not enough, her indebtedness is mounting further because the budget, overburdened by military expenses, has not balanced for years.

"At this juncture the ills of the prevailing system are deeply felt in Japan, for the already extreme economic inequality is growing more pronounced. Wealth continues to be concentrated in fewer and fewer hands. And at the same time the wages of the working class sink still further, the hours of work increase, and the standard of living declines. These things, together with unrelieved poverty in the countryside, and the absence of genuine social welfare, breed unrest, with the consequence that social problems accumulate daily. As solution, the Japanese extremists can only recommend patience and obedience, more work and meager diet for the glory of the country and less thinking, 'dangerous' or otherwise. They promise better life in the future, after their plans of conquest are fulfilled. Meanwhile the people seem tired of waiting and suffering. They grow restless, and are organizing. The explosion may come at any time".

In expounding these views, which incidentally resulted in a Japanese police ban on his book, Gen. Yakhontoff explodes several popular myths, such as that Japan needs new territory to settle her surplus population; that Japan's large trade with the United States is a guarantee that the two would not fight in the future; or that Japan's trade is more important to the U.S. than her smaller trade with China. Gen. Yakhontoff's frequent references to China, incidentally, are as often faulty as not. Such, for instance, his insistence that the five northern provinces include Ninghsia but do not include Suiyuan.

The second book, "Nippon", is an attempt to present a comprehensive statistical study of the nation. Within its 480 pages, the book contains tables on anything from the consumption of eggs to wages, railway traffic, co-operatives, armament expenditures and Manchukuo's forest reserves. The tables are accompanied by a running narrative, which is often of little value to a foreign reader, as can be judged from the following quotation:

"Countries there are on earth; but none with a body politic so solid and sound as that of Japan, where a great mass of more

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than 70 million people all of but one kinship, united by the common ties of loyal and affectionationate reverence and loyal thought as the very heart of their national life, eternal and unchanging . . . The moment the Japanese people should be bereft of their Imperial Family their whole state would go crashing down to speed on its way to ruin."

Or the equally convincing: "One thing seems fairly certain: an impotent Japan would mean an immediate division of China among(!) a number of powers . . . The world was further shocked by the 'Manchurian incident' of 1931. In the same hour Japan was disgraced in the eyes of the whole world. But what's wrong, really? If Japan at the time had cause to force a crucial issue in Manchuria, never had it been her intention to do aught she could not defend in the light of truth . . . After all, what nation is more seriously concerned with the peace of the Far East? What country has done more to champion the same cause?"

Both books should be found on every book-shelf, but while in the first one the reader is advised to concentrate on chapters expounding Gen. Yakhontoff's views on the situation, in the latter it would be well to shun all tables produced to substantiate the writers' contentions. The latter reservation should not be applied to chapters having no political significance.

M.

Birthday of Sun Yat-sen Celebrated—Dr. H. H. Kung Is Honored

The birthday of Dr. Sun Yat sen, founder of the Chinese Republic, was celebrated Thursday, Nov. 12, when delegations from many parts of China visited the Mausoleum at Nanking.

Among those who received birthday honors was Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice President of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance, principally as a reward for his famine relief work.

Another Japanese Murdered in Shanghai—Middle-Aged Seaman Is Victim

Yasuji Takase, 47-year-old storekeeper from the s.s. *Kasagi Maru*, was shot and killed by an unknown assailant about 9 p.m. Nov. 11, in the Tao Yuen alleyway, off Baikal Road in the Wayside district, Shanghai. The only witness that could be located was Miss Hisako Abe, waitress in the New Ship Restaurant, located in the same alleyway, who was walking beside the man when he was shot down. The murderer threw away his weapon, a revolver, only five feet from where Takase fell mortally wounded by a shot through the back. The spent bullet was discovered by a Chinese detective about 40 feet farther up the alleyway and the cartridge case was found nearby.

Dr. Kiep Speaks in Berlin on Economic Impressions in Far East

Before the German World-Economic Society, Minister Dr. Kiep, leader of the German economic commission for the Far East, delivered in Berlin Nov. 8 an address on "World Economic Impressions from the Far East." Dr. Kiep pointed out that in recent years the Far East had greatly increased in importance for world economy. This was partly due to the rapid development undergone by certain national economic territories of the Far East and partly the efforts made by European countries to open up new markets for their products and new sources of indispensable raw materials. In particular German exports had met with success in the Far East in application of the principles of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht's New Plan, namely, that Germany could only buy from foreign countries as much as she could pay for and would purchase her raw materials from those countries that bought industrial products from her, and Germany had a keen interest in developing these relations further.

Tokichi Tanaka Named Chairman of Board of "Domei" News Agency

Organization of the *Domei Tsushinsha*, the Japanese national news agency formed by member-newspapers and the Broadcasting Association, was completed in Tokyo Nov. 9 with the election of Tokichi Tanaka as Chairman of its Board of Directors. Mr. Tanaka, who formerly served as Ambassador in Moscow, is concurrently heading the *Chugai Shigyo*, leading commercial daily, closely linked with the vast Mitsui interests. Six hundred leading officials of the Government and the Court and members of the diplomatic corps, met at the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo Nov. 9 to honor Yukichi Iwanaga, former Managing Director of the *Rengo News Agency*, who has been appointed President of *Domei*. Among the notables present at the function were Premier Koki Hirota and all members of the Cabinet; Prince Fumimaro Kunoe, President of the House of Peers; Kojiro Tomita, Speaker of the Lower Chamber; and Tsuneo Matsudaira, Minister of the Imperial Household.

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127½	115⅜	4.00	American Can	129⅝	128½
40⅝	29¼	0.80	Amer. Cyanamid "B"	39½	38⅝
9⅝	6½	—	American & For. Power	7¼	6¾
50	29¾	—	American & Foreign Pwr. $7 pfd.	49⅞	49
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183½	149½	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	183½	183
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